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WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday, fair. Temps. 9-23 (48-73). Sky, fair. LONDON: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 11-20 (52-68). Sky, cloudy, possible showers. CHANNEL: Moderate. RIVIERA: Tuesday, partly cloudy. Temps. 15-27 (59-81). ROME: Tuesday, cloudy. Temps. 17-29 (63-84).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	4.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Drs	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs 9	Algeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	70 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.400 Din	Israel	I £22.00	Oman	0.425 Rial
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Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	300 Fils	Qatar	4.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs 8.00	Saudi Arabia	3.50 Rials
Dubai	4.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	300 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas
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30,045 *R PARIS, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1979 Established 1887

Israel Ends Its Ban On Buying of Land In Gaza, West Bank

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (WP) — The Israeli government yesterday ended a 12-year-old prohibition against the purchase of private property in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip by Israeli individuals and companies.

The decision certain to exacerbate tension between Israel and the United States over expanding the Israeli presence in the Israeli-occupied territories, the Cabinet decided that private Israeli citizens and corporations could purchase and register title to Arab land and then, with the approval of the West Bank or Gaza military governments, settle on it.

Until now, Jewish civilian settlements — sponsored by the state and usually built on requisitioned public lands — could be built only with ministerial approval on the basis of security considerations.

The prohibition against civilian land acquisition, imposed by the ruling Labor Party government after the 1967 Six Day War, had been intended to curtail Jewish land speculation in the West Bank and to confine Israeli inhabitation in the territory to narrow security pockets that mapped out in the territorial compromise proposed by then Foreign Minister Yigael Allon.

Death Penalty

Since the law of Jordan, which governed the West Bank to Israel in the 1948 war, provides for in-absentia confiscations and penalties against West Bank Arab owners who sell land to Jews, it remained unclear last night how many private Arab-owned land Israeli citizens will be able to purchase in the territory.

It was recently as several months ago that the Jordanian Cabinet voted the death penalty against two Arabs in Beit Jala, on the West Bank who sold their property to a Jewish buyer through an intermediary.

However, many tracts of land in the West Bank are owned by absentee Arab owners who fled in 1967, and they presumably could sell to Israelis merely by returning long enough to re-register their deeds.

When asked about reciprocity in the decision, an Israeli Cabinet official said that the prohibition against West Bank or Gaza Arabs purchasing land inside Israel remains in effect, unless they agree to become Israeli citizens.

Aryeh Naor, the Cabinet secretary, said, "Of course they can't. Jordan is still in a state of war with Israel."

Discriminatory Ban

Mr. Naor said that the change merely removes a discriminatory ban against Jews that does not not exist anywhere else in the world except the Arab states, which do not not permit the sale of land to non-Moslems. "What would you say if the [U.S.] Congress passed a law saying that Jews cannot buy land in Chicago? What is the difference between the [former] prohibition and that?," Mr. Naor asked after the Cabinet vote.

When he was reminded that Chicago was not an occupied territory, Mr. Naor reiterated Israel's position that Jordan's sovereignty over the West Bank after it captured the area in 1948 was recognized by only two nations and no Arab state.

When asked whether revocation of the prohibition against Israeli purchase of Arab land would not lead to a proliferation of privately funded Jewish civilian settlements, thereby making a political solution of the West Bank territorial dispute more difficult, Mr. Naor said that the West Bank and Gaza military governments will still have the right to restrict inhabitation.

"A man can buy private land, but if he wants to make a home, he has to get permission," Mr. Naor said.

When pressed on the question of whether the military government

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press

AN APPOINTMENT IN EGYPT — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and film actress Elizabeth Taylor talk Monday at Ismailia, Egypt, the Suez Canal city. They talked for 30 minutes. Miss Taylor was visiting Egypt as the guest star of the Fourth Cairo Film Festival.

Mail Vote May Favor Non-Socialists

Swedish Election a Cliff-Hanger

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17 (NYT) — Olof Palme, the Social Democratic Party leader, said today he felt postal ballots would probably wipe out a Socialist-bloc lead and tip Sweden's election to the non-Socialist parties when they are counted on Wednesday.

But he also asserted that a non-Socialist government with only a one-vote advantage in parliament would be too weak to survive and that new elections would probably come in June, following a national referendum in March on whether Sweden should continue to develop nuclear power.

The Social Democrats, and their tacit allies, the Communists, held 175 seats in the 349-seat Riksdag or parliament when the first phase of vote counting was completed this morning. The three non-Socialist parties, which ousted the Social Democrats from power three years ago, after 44 consecutive years in office, had 174 seats and a popular vote lead of 2,060.

There were about 45,000 postal votes, traditionally favoring the non-Socialist parties, still to be counted. Of them, about 43,000 were cast on Saturday and yesterday within Sweden and were being totaled at voting headquarters in the 357 national election districts. Another 2,000 votes came from Swedes living abroad.

'A Handful'

Ann Thorell, an official of the state tax office, which counts the ballots, said Sweden's limited proportional election system did not permit a precise estimate of how many votes would be needed to swing a parliamentary seat away from the Socialist bloc. But she said that in the current circumstances "it might only require a handful."

Of the 349 parliamentary seats, 310 are apportioned on the basis of direct voting in constituencies and 39 through a proportional system counting results in the country as a whole.

The non-Socialists are considered favorites in postal vote counting because most of these votes are believed to come from relatively well-to-do people who spent the weekend out of their election districts in their summer houses. Most of the 2,000 foreign residents are also thought to be Swedes of relative means and likely to prefer the non-Socialist group.

"I don't dare believe we've got the majority," Mr. Palme said. "The Swedes living abroad will no doubt tip the scales. It's not especially gratifying that these 'tax-Swiss' should decide what kind of government we'll have here in Sweden."

New Law

Swedes living abroad were participating in a national election for the first time under a law instituted by the non-Socialist dominated parliament. The Social-Democrat-backed newspaper, Aftonbladet, commented, "If a few thousand Swedes in the Canary Islands and Switzerland should decide this election, maybe we should start thinking about giving the vote to the hundreds of thousands of hard-working immigrants here." About 227,000 foreign residents of Sweden are eligible to vote in regional, but not national, elections.

Mr. Palme, commenting on the results, said that if the non-Socialists finally won a 175-to-174 advantage in parliament, "We'll get them in the spring after the referendum."

The question of how Sweden would vote on developing nuclear energy — the phrasing of the referendum has not been decided on — is widely regarded here as a more significant choice for the country than yesterday's election because it will set the ground rules for Sweden's further economic develop-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

4 Coup Deaths Announced

New Afghan Ruler Says Opponents 'Eliminated'

By Barry Shlachter

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17 (AP) — Hafizullah Amin, Afghanistan's new president, confirmed in a speech broadcast today that he "eliminated" opponents in the coup that brought him to power yesterday.

The state radio reported that four persons were shot dead in the coup, but identified only one — former security chief Major Syed Daud Tarun, who often served as personal bodyguard of Mr. Amin's predecessor, Nur Mohammed Taraki. The former security chief was given a state funeral, the radio said.

"Those people who saw their greatness in the oppression of the people have been eliminated," said Mr. Amin, using the word that was employed during the coup of April 27 last year to report the violent deaths of President Sadar Mohammed Daud and members of his regime and family.

Mr. Amin promised an end to personality cults, an obvious reference to the intense effort made to project Mr. Taraki's image as the classless liberator of Afghanistan.

Mr. Amin said nothing in the broadcast monitored here about the whereabouts of Mr. Taraki, 62, who was quoted by the radio yesterday as saying he had resigned the presidency because of "bad health and nervous weakness." It was not clear whether he would retain any government posts.

Mr. Taraki is believed to have an acute diabetic condition. Nonetheless, he attended the nonaligned summit in Havana earlier this month and stopped on his way home in Moscow, where he was warmly embraced by Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev only a week ago.

The Kremlin reportedly has funneled large supplies of weapons and thousands of military advisers into Afghanistan to aid the government against the rebels.

Radio Afghanistan reported the ultra-leftward power shift yesterday in the landlocked Central Asian nation, currently embroiled in a civil war and torn by a split in the ruling Khalq (People's) Party.

The 50-year-old Mr. Amin, long considered more radical than Mr. Taraki and the real strongman in the pro-Soviet Afghan government, is expected to step up the fight against rightist Moslem rebels. The insurgents are reported to have seized about half the mountainous nation in their war against what they call the "Godless" Marxist regime in Kabul, the capital.

Mr. Amin, a brilliant but ruthless political strategist, rose to power in a series of shake-ups in the Taraki government that underlined internal squabbling in the Khalq Party on land reform policy and war strategy. Along the way, he removed numerous political opponents and potential rivals.



AP

Hafizullah Amin

Mr. Amin's actions have identified the chunky politician as an old-school Marxist. His latest apparent government purge came Friday, when the last two military officers were dismissed from Mr. Amin's Cabinet.

He has protected himself by establishing a wide network of informers and by reorganizing AGSA, the government's feared secret police, under his personal control. His power base lies among a army and air force officers he personally recruited as military commissar of the then-outlawed Khalq Party before last year's coup.

Mr. Amin received a master's degree from Columbia University in New York and attended the University of Wisconsin, where he recently told a news conference he became politically aware by attending "socialist progressive clubs" in the summer of 1958. He claimed that U.S. authorities conspired with the Afghan government to invalidate his student visa because of his political activities.

Returning home, he resumed teaching mathematics and physics, and ran unsuccessfully for Parliament in 1965 from Paghman, his hometown 12 miles northwest of Kabul. He was elected in 1969, on his second try, and served four years as a representative.

Khalq Party dissidents have risked torture and death to criticize Mr. Amin in a series of underground papers known as "shabnama," or night letters. They have accused him of profiting privately from his office, removing party members merely for disagreeing with him, "conspiring" with the Russians, and making his brother the security chief for four northern provinces.



Associated Press

OFF TO PEKING — As security men look on, former President Richard Nixon shakes the hand of a well-wisher before leaving Hong Kong yesterday for his third visit to China. Invited by the Chinese government, he arrived in Peking later in the day saying he would "exchange views."

First Lady Heads Purge In Romania

By Sidney Weiland

BUCHAREST, Sept. 17 (Reuters) — President Nicolae Ceausescu's wife Elena, a formidable political figure in Romania, is directing a purge that could lead to mass expulsions from the ruling Communist Party.

The choice of the slender, chestnut-haired Mrs. Ceausescu to take charge of the elaborate administrative machinery involved in the party screening is a further sign of her growing personal power.

Officially, the purge calls for an exchange of party membership cards. In practice, it means that every one of the party's 2.9 million members will be questioned at various meetings to determine whether he or she stays in the party.

Rare Intervals

The procedure, used also in other Communist countries but only at rare intervals, gives party leaders a chance to weed out persons they regard as undesirables or malcontents. In the last exchange of party cards in Romania in 1948, nearly 1,000 members were expelled. The party, then in power only three years, was a fraction of its present size.

Most European Communist parties generally restrict membership. But Ceausescu has sought a mass, grass-roots base to support his increasingly nationalistic policies. He has boosted party rolls to take in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

But No Constitutional Veto Right

U.K. Agrees on Some Safeguards for Rhodesia Whites

LONDON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Britain insisted today that the position of the 220,000 whites in Zimbabwe Rhodesia must be safeguarded in a future constitution for the new nation. But it said any veto right for the white community like the one in the present constitution was out of the question.

Addressing the weekold Zimbabwe Rhodesia conference, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, the conference chairman, said that "in no other constitution for a former British colony has the white community been given blocking powers. But we do recognize it must have safeguards and that is why we have written these into the British draft for a constitution."

He said such safeguards should be guaranteed for a certain fixed period.

Lord Carrington spoke when the conference, after a weekend recess, plunged for the first time into point-by-point discussion of a revised constitution.

But no early agreement was in sight. The Salisbury delegation of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa and Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe were still far apart on most major issues, with the British trying to edge them toward some common ground.

Bishop Muzorewa said last week he wanted to return home by next weekend, with or without agreement. But conference spokesman Nicholas Fenn said, "The British delegation never has sought to impose a deadline. But I think all would agree it is unlikely to be wrapped up by the end of the week."

The position of the white minority in a future independent Zimbabwe Rhodesia was one of the most difficult issues facing the conference.

The present Salisbury constitution, largely as a result of pressure from former Prime Minister Ian Smith, gave the whites a guaranteed 28 percent of seats in Parliament, a veto right over most major constitutional questions and effective control over the armed forces, police, civil service and judiciary.

A British draft for a new constitution would strip them of most of these privileges but still guarantee them a small number of parliamentary seats for a few years.

But the Patriotic Front guerrillas rejected any special guarantees for the whites.

After nearly a week of preliminary sparring, the conference got down to details, the debate being based on the British draft. A new quarrel appeared likely when Mr. Mugabe objected to the proceedings, demanding the discussion should be based on the Patriotic Front draft, which he claimed was "more realistic."

Finally, it was agreed to discuss both simultaneously. Bishop Muzorewa sat silent throughout the morning session.

Mr. Fenn described the talks as "businesslike." He said no agreements were sought at this stage.

60 Killed in Fighting

SALISBURY, Sept. 17 (UPI) — The military command said today that 60 Africans had been slain in clashes in the past 24 hours, including 30 civilians.

It was the highest 24-hour death toll since the Sept. 10 start in London of the constitutional conference, which is intended to end the seven-year war, which has claimed more than 25,000 lives.

A communique said government troops killed 29 black nationalist guerrillas and 26 collaborators in fighting that also claimed the lives of 4 bystanders and a black army private.

Held in Havana for Years

4 U.S. Political Prisoners Ordered Freed by Castro

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Cuban President Fidel Castro ordered the release today of four American prisoners jailed in Havana for more than a decade on political charges.

U.S. government sources said President Castro's move was in response to President Carter's grant of executive clemency last week to four Puerto Rican nationalists.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter 3d said the United States was delighted by the release of the Americans but did not consider it linked to the freeing of the Puerto Ricans.

The four Americans — including Lawrence Lunt, a CIA contract employee imprisoned since 1955 — were scheduled to fly to Miami in a U.S.-chartered aircraft tonight.

Officials said the State Department received a note from Cuba's minister of foreign affairs, relayed through the U.S. interest section in Havana, this morning indicating the Americans would be released.

4 Americans

Mr. Lunt, 55, from Saratoga, Wyo., was arrested on espionage charges and has admitted providing the CIA with information. The other Americans are: Juan Tur, 62, of Tampa, Fla., who has served 15 years of a 30-year sentence for espionage; Claudio Rodriguez Morales, a fisherman from Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, who was arrested in 1966 and has served 13 years of a 20-year sentence for smuggling political refugees out of Cuba; and Everett Jackson, 38, shot down Dec. 29, 1968, by Cuban anti-aircraft fire in what was reportedly an attempt to photograph Cuban missile sites.

President Castro released the Americans a week after the four Puerto Ricans walked out of federal prisons after they had served 25 years or more for shooting attacks on the U.S. House and President Harry Truman's residence in the 1950s.

Mr. Castro told a 10-man congressional delegation in Havana last January that, if Mr. Carter released the four Puerto Ricans as a humanitarian gesture, he would make a similar gesture by freeing the Americans.

"I am not proposing an exchange," he said. "There need be no negotiation or publicity. You've made an appeal and I've proposed a solution" for freedom for the Americans."

When he did not immediately release the Americans last week, the congressmen, led by Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., cabled Mr. Castro calling on him to keep his promise. Rep. Gilman expressed his gratitude to the Cuban president in a statement calling the release a "gesture of humanism."

U.S. Details Germ-Spraying of San Francisco in 1950

Army Faces Lawsuit Over Death Caused by Bacteria

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — Recently released military records provide details of an experiment, designed to determine the attack and defense capabilities of biological weapons, in which a Navy ship blanketed San Francisco and its neighboring communities with a bacteria-laden smog for six days in 1950.

The records concluded that nearly every one of San Francisco's 800,000 residents was exposed to the cloud released by a Navy ship steaming up and down just outside the Golden Gate bridge.

The aerosol contained a bacteria known as serratia, which was thought harmless by the military at the time, but which has been found since to cause a type of pneumonia that can be fatal.

The Defense Department documents and related interviews yesterday indicate that the Army, which sponsored the testing, never revealed the nature of the experiments despite an outbreak in San Francisco at that time of serratia-related pneumonia.

The documents were released recently to the family of Edward Nevins, a retired San Francisco pipe fitter who died during the outbreak. Eleven other persons came down with the disease at the Stanford University Hospital in San Francisco at the time and survived.

Mr. Nevins' children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren all are suing the Army for $11 million. The suit charges that the 75-year-old pipe fitter died as a result of exposure to the bacteria let loose during the experiment.

The nature and size of the test raise questions about similar open-air experiments that the Army disclosed in 1977 it had conducted on 239 occasions between 1949 and 1969.

In its 1977 testimony to a Senate health subcommittee, the Army said that 80 of the 239 tests included some sort of disease-producing agent. The tests were conducted in Washington, New York City, Key West and Panama City, Fla., and San Francisco.

An Army spokesman said yesterday he could not determine immediately whether the spraying was similar in all the cities to that done off San Francisco.

According to the documents released to the Nevins family, a Navy auxiliary mine-laying vessel spent six days cruising just outside San Francisco Bay. Crewmen released an aerosol contaminated with bacillus globigii and serratia marcescens.

A report, which was classified at the time, said the three objectives of the tests were:

- "To study the offensive possibilities of attacking a seaport city with a BW [biological warfare] aerosol generated from a ship or other source located some distance offshore.
- "To attempt to measure the magnitude of the defensive problem presented by above.
- "To gain additional data on the behavior of BW aerosol as it is borne downwind."

The report said the spray covered 117 square miles of San Francisco and neighboring areas. "Nearly all of San Francisco received 500 particle minutes per liter," the report said.

"In other words, nearly every one of the 800,000 people in San Francisco exposed to the cloud at normal breathing rate . . . inhaled 5,000 or more . . . particles," it said.

"Any other area," the report continued, "having a steady wind and a degree of atmospheric stability comparable to San Francisco is vulnerable to a similar type of attack and there are many such areas in the U.S. and elsewhere."

The spraying took place between Sept. 20 and Sept. 26, 1950. The 1951 Army report does not mention it, but serratia pneumonia — a rare disease — began appearing in Mr. Nevins and the others almost immediately. Mr. Nevins died Nov. 1, 1950, at the old Stanford Hospital in San Francisco.

Mr. Nevins' grandson James, a San Francisco attorney, said yesterday that the Army did not notify his family of the reason for the death and apparently did not tell officials at Stanford Hospital.

"In 1951, the doctors at the hospital who treated Edward Nevins and the others wrote an article in the Archives of Internal Medicine expressing puzzlement over the outbreak of such a rare disease," said Jerrold Ladar, the attorney for the family in the case.

The Nevins family found out about the experiment through an article in the Long Island newspaper Newsday in 1976, Mr. Ladar said. "All they knew before that was that Nevins went into the hospital for a successful hernia operation and ended up dying a very painful death with clear evidence of serratia in his blood and urine samples."

The Newsday article said the Army secretly sponsored the germ warfare tests in 1950, 1954 and 1955 near San Francisco under thhe code name Operation Seaspray. Only the 1950 experiment was mentioned in the documents released to the Nevins family.

Mr. Ladar said he is seeking additional information from the Army about its other biological testing to determine whether any other illness or death resulted.

Spanish Vineyards Hit

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA, Spain, Sept. 17 (Reuters) — Hail has destroyed more than 1,000 acres of sherry vineyards at the peak of the harvest in the southern Spanish province of Jerez, the wine producers association said today. The extent of the damage has not yet been estimated.

Erroneous Report: Translation Mistake

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17 (AP) — A translation error from the Russian led to a mistaken report in the newspaper La Libre Belgique here Saturday that 28 Soviet prisoners died of suffocation in a a jammed prison van last year. The French-language report, quoting a message from imprisoned Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov, was distributed to other media (IHT, Sept. 17).

Correctly translated, Mr. Orlov said that "28 prisoners were left suffocating for more than an hour in a prison van. They vainly begged their guards to release them, but without results."

The Orlov account did not say the 28 prisoners died, as erroneously reported.

lls-Royce Says lants to Shut

NDON, Sept. 17 (Reuters) — Royce today announced it close all nine of its aero-en- lants in Britain and lay off manual workers from tomor- ecause of a nationwide engi- g dispute.

state-controlled firm today d two of its factories to see if ficient number of employees prepared to defy union orders eport for work. But a company sman said not enough men d up to insure effective plant tion.

the past month, 2 million en- ing workers have been strik- o days a week in support of a for more pay, a shorter work- ek and extra holidays.

A Determined Marxist

Afghanistan's New Leader Was Power Behind Taraki

ISLAMABAAD, Pakistan, Sept. 17 (Reuters) — Hafizullah Amin, Afghanistan's new leader, is seen as a revolutionary hatchet-man determined to rush his country into a Marxist state as quickly as possible.

As the strongman behind former President Nur Mohammed Taraki, who resigned yesterday, Mr. Amin is regarded as completely different from his predecessor. President Taraki remained a figurehead, a Marxist writer and poet, who kept himself apart from day-to-day government business.

But Mr. Amin is said to be responsible for the mass imprisonments and executions of opponents and also to have pushed through the leftist reforms that turned the country's devoutly Moslem tribes against the government.

The two men came to power in the military coup on April 27, 1978, that toppled the government of President Mohammed Daoud.

"From that time they needed and depended on each other. Taraki the symbol of the revolution and Amin the administrator and hatchetman," a Western diplomat said. "But it soon became apparent that Amin was strengthening his own position and would tolerate Taraki only as long as he was useful. If there was a confrontation, Taraki would go," he added.

Soviet Role

"His actions as prime minister and the way he got rid of rival Communists confused the Russians and at one stage several months back they were even said to be looking for an alternative leader," he said.

Other diplomats, however, say that the Soviet Union, with its several thousand advisers in Kabul is fully aware of developments within the ruling Khalq (Masses) Party and is involved in the government's policies.

"It definitely looks as if the Russians are supporting Amin whether they like it or not," a Middle Eastern diplomat said.

As prime minister, Mr. Amin carried out a number of Cabinet reshuffles which removed from power popular figures, particularly military heroes who could have been figureheads for a putsch against him.

He took over the defense portfolio in July and reinforced his close contact with the army, the only institution in Afghanistan which could overthrow the government.

Called Doctrinaire

From his youth he took an active part in politics, according to a semi-official biography published in Kabul newspapers at the time of the coup. He was born in 1921 into a lower middle-class family and won a scholarship to Columbia University in the United States where he studied science. Mr. Amin has said that he became a Socialist as a result of his experiences in the United States.

He has been accused by rival leftists of being doctrinaire and heedless of popular opinion. "When a government is based on the working class, it will not be defeated. We are sure our regime will come out on top," he says.

He joined President Taraki's Khalq faction of the Afghanistan Communist Party in the mid-60s and began recruiting members in the armed forces who had returned from training in the Soviet Union in the late 60s.

The party leaders were arrested just before the coup and their planned exuction was said to have sparked the uprising. Before then they had agreed to a union with the rival Parcham (Flag) wing of the party whose leaders joined the first postrevolutionary government.

Mr. Amin gave the first indication of his ruthlessness by removing the Parcham leaders from the administration and sending them abroad as ambassadors. Within a month of their departure he charged them with high treason.

The Moslem tribesmen who have been fighting for the past 10 months to overthrow the government say that a man can be either a Communist or a Moslem and there is no compromise because Mr. Amin is a Communist.

First Lady Heads Purge

(Continued from Page 1)

one of every four Romanian workers.

Why he now wants to check up on them is unclear. Observers believe the screening process may be an attempt to tighten party discipline at a time of continuing austerity and discontent with living standards. Mr. Ceausescu, who has won international respect by standing firm against Moscow, runs a hardline regime at home.

In November he is expected to tell the party's national congress that the tough economic policies he has pushed through since 1965 will continue for at least five more years. If so, heavy industry will continue to take the main share of investment at the expense of consumer goods.

Rising Star

Preparations for the purge are under way, although the complex process of examining rank-and-file dossiers and interrogating members will start only on Jan. 1. It will go on throughout next year.

Mrs. Ceausescu, a rising star since 1972, is chairman of the party's powerful commission for party and state cadres, a position she assumed without publicity some time during the past 12 months.

As keeper of the party's highly secret card index on Communist office-holders, she has one of the most prized jobs in Eastern Europe. Whoever holds the cadres portfolio in a Communist country can influence government and party appointments from the highest to the lowest and enjoys patronage privileges second only to the party leader.

Mrs. Ceausescu, a chemical engineer by training, is one year younger than her husband, who became the party leader 14 years ago. Between them they have built up a personality cult unmatched elsewhere in Eastern Europe. On her 60th birthday, she was eulogized as a "model to be followed by all the women in our country," a "legendary mother," and "the most just woman on earth."



Associated Press

A West German soldier wearing a gas mask looks into a container filled with World War II ammunition that was discovered recently at an abandoned factory in a Hamburg suburb.

Nerve Gas Moved Away From Hamburg

HAMBURG, Sept. 17 (UPI) — City authorities today evacuated 90 persons from their houses and closed 60 factories near an abandoned explosives plant, where military experts started clearing out more than 500 tons of munitions and poison gas found there last week.

The highly poisonous substance is G.A. gas, a German nerve gas developed shortly before World War II by the I.G. Farben company.

The army truck carrying the 30 liters of G.A. gas to a military dump in the Lueneburg Heath south of Hamburg was escorted by police cars, a firetruck and a doctor, the police said. An expressway was blocked to traffic during the transport.

The area around the plant, in the northeastern suburb of Eidelstedt, was sealed off between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. the police said.

Police last week discovered the 500 tons of munitions and the gas after a boy had been killed and two others severely injured while playing with explosives. The boys had entered the factory area through a broken-down fence.

It was at the former plant of Hugo Stoltenberg's explosives firm that police made the find. Search operations continued today.

Although the G.A. gas was developed on orders from Hitler, it was never used during World War II.

"The G.A. gas works within seconds," said Helmut Jaeger, a military specialist.

"The pupils of the victims contract, their eyesight is lost and they start throwing up. Death is caused by a breakdown of the lung and heart functions," he said.

Opposes Arms Shipments

Bakhtiar Asks Firm U.S. Stand on Iran

By Alison Smale

LONDON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Former Iranian Premier Shahpur Bakhtiar today spoke out against U.S. arms shipments to Iran, saying he hoped the United States would sort out what he called its conflicting attitudes towards the Islamic regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

"America hesitates between two courses of action," Mr. Bakhtiar said at a news conference at a London hotel. "Firstly, there are people who are intellectual and liberal and see Khomeini as contrary to human rights. Secondly, there are the businessmen, who demand oil."

While expressing understanding for the "very difficult problems" facing the Carter administration, Mr. Bakhtiar said he hoped Washington would move to resolve conflicting interests in its policy toward Iran. "I hope there will be a coming together" of the two views, he said.

Mr. Bakhtiar, 64, was premier when the shah left Iran on Jan. 16. He remained in power only 38 days and then fled into exile himself. He surfaced in Paris last month, when he held a news conference criticizing Ayatollah Khomeini and his Islamic regime.

Since then the French-educated politician has been on a tour of world capitals publicizing his views. Yesterday he addressed a rally of 2,500 Iranians in central London's Hyde Park.



UPI

Shahpur Bakhtiar speaking at press conference in London.

At the news conference, his supporters distributed copies of a protest they said they had sent to the State Department in Washington. The statement, sent on behalf of the Committee for Iranian Democracy with Bakhtiar, said: "We condemn President Carter's supply of arms to the Khomeini regime in Iran, and demand that all further shipments be withheld forthwith until the religious reign of terror is ended."

Mr. Bakhtiar endorsed this demand, although in a milder form. "I do not think the United States should ship arms to Iran," he said.

Iran's Islamic authorities do not disclose U.S. arms shipments, but it is believed they are still taking delivery of at least some of the U.S. arms ordered by the shah before he was ousted.

On oil shipments, Mr. Bakhtiar said: "All the Iranian movements — whoever they are — must balance out the needs of Western industry with national independence. Without oil, the West will not survive, and international peace will be disrupted."

Mr. Bakhtiar said he had been in the West two months. He would not say when he left Iran, nor when he hoped to return. "But I think Khomeini is doing my job very well for me," he said, apparently referring to his hopes of returning to political office in Iran.

Asked about recent criticism of Premier Mehdi Bazargan by Iran's Shiite clergy, Mr. Bakhtiar said Mr. Bazargan feared Ayatollah Khomeini. "Bazargan does not even have the courage to say 'no' and leave, as I did," Mr. Bakhtiar said.

He dismissed Ayatollah Khomeini's supporters as "boys aged 16 to 20" who lack "political sense." He said that a successful Iranian government would win the support of the politically sophisticated intellectuals and professionals needed to run the country's economy.

40 Executions Alleged Recently Under Bokassa

PARIS, Sept. 17 (UPI) — About 40 persons have been executed in the past two weeks in the Central African Empire because of Emperor Bokassa I's anger about a report concluding that schoolchildren were massacred in his country, an opposition group to Bokassa claimed in a Paris newspaper today.

The Oubangui Patriotic Front group told Le Monde that the victims included a general, a high-ranking military official and a Health Ministry official.

The opposition group, one of many seeking to oust Bokassa, said it has provided the names of the victims to the human rights group Amnesty International. It said the executions occurred at the prison in Bangui, the nation's capital.

The group also said a new wave of repression has surfaced in the nation since a special five-nation African investigating team concluded that Bokassa "almost certainly" participated in the massacre of as many as 200 schoolchildren in January and April.

The opposition group said students and teachers who talked with the investigators have suffered the most in the new repression.

F-16 Cannon Trouble

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — The Air Force today temporarily ordered F-16 fighters not to use their 20-millimeter cannon after two aircraft recently experienced an unexpected rocking motion during test firings. The plane to have last experienced the problem Sept. 7 is being flown to General Dynamics' plant at Forth Worth for an examination.

American Gets Year On Singapore Charge

SINGAPORE, Sept. 17 (UPI) — An American woman was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment today after being convicted for possessing heroin while trying to board an airliner for San Francisco last month.

Elene Calloway Finley, of Houston, originally faced a narcotics-trafficking charge, which carries a mandatory death sentence on conviction.

Commentary

Squabbling in Israeli Cabine

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM, Sept. 17 (NYT) — Some Israelis call it open government, others anarchy. But whatever its label, the characteristic free-wheeling, out-front squabbling among Israel's Cabinet ministers has begun to create confusion in the world of international diplomacy which still subscribes to the notion that a foreign minister, for example, ought to speak and act in accordance with his government's policies.

If U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young violated this principle when he held an unauthorized meeting with an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization, then Israel's foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, has violated it by talking with PLO supporters without Prime Minister Menachem Begin's approval.

Mr. Young and Mr. Dayan acted out of similar motives, apparently, taking policy into their own hands because of what they felt was their governments' inflexibility in refusing to talk with a key party in the Middle East conflict.

But beyond this the parallel disintegrates. Mr. Dayan did not lie about his meetings. He also did not meet with any official members of the PLO, although there is little doubt that some of the Palestinians he spoke with on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip would be members if they did not live under Israeli occupation, where such membership is illegal.

Seems Secure

Then too, Mr. Young, despite his constituency among American blacks, is hardly Mr. Dayan, the battle-scarred war hero whose black patch covers the empty socket of an eye lost while fighting for the British Army in Syria during World War II. Mr. Dayan is controversial and his heroic stature following Israel's stunning victory in the 1967 Middle East war was dissipated by early losses in the 1973 war, when he was defense minister.

While in that post, he met often with Palestinian spokesmen in the occupied territories and his autobiography tells of an effort in 1968 to arrange a meeting with PLO leader Yasser Arafat. Mr. Dayan has recovered somewhat as foreign minister, however, and despite shrieks of anger and dismay from rightist politicians, his position seems secure.

Furthermore, Mr. Dayan is not alone among Israel's ministers in his maverick, free-lancing style. Open diversity of opinion and behavior within the Cabinet is taken as a matter of course; next to the Israeli Cabinet, President Carter's Cabinet looks as uniform and solid as the Soviet Politburo.

Energy Minister Yitzhak Modai, for instance, came out of meetings with Egyptian officials two weeks ago threatening that Israel might delay withdrawal from oil fields in the Sinai if Egypt did not agree to sell Israel at least two million metric tons of oil a year. "That wasn't government policy," said a top Begin aide. "The first I heard of it was on the radio news."

Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon has supported the establishment of Jewish settlements on the West Bank with an agressiveness that exceeds even Mr. Begin's and which put him last week into a public conflict with Deputy Prime Minister Yigael Yadin, who attempted to block two new settlements that the government had approved. Mr. Yadin had the matter referred to a committee of the Knesset, a maneuver that was variously interpreted as a victory or a loss depending on the observer.

Mr. Begin has reportedly pleaded for less vitriol among his ministers, but usually in vain. Their arguments reflect varied constituencies in this unwieldy parliamentary system. The prime minister has little control over them, short of forcing some to resign by dissolving the government — too risky at a time of discontent over annual inflation expected to reach 100 percent by December. If elections were held today, the opposition Labor Party would probably win.

Bewildering Coalition

Mr. Begin came into office in June, 1977, as head of a bewildering coalition of shifting alliances. His Likud ticket comprised four fairly conservative parties — the Herut, the Liberal, the La'am and the Greater Israel. The Likud, in turn, joined with the National Religious Party, the Agudat Yisrael Party and the Democratic Movement for Change to form a government.

The La'am split over the peace agreement with Egypt; the Greater Israel withdrew; the Dem Movement split with some bers, including Mr. Yadin, ing in the coalition; a pro-Herut member of the Knesse la Cohen, withdrew, and so f

The changes are no f matter, for Israel has grow an idea, a passion, a belief, complex, modern state tr mix ideology and secularis and pragmatism. Serious q have arisen about the natur raeli society, about the viat the Israeli idea.

Now that Israel has si peace treaty with Egypt and negotiations over the future West Bank and Gaza, many strains between the right left, between the religious nonreligious, between the European origin and the Jew Arab countries, seep into th of foreign affairs.

Dayan Backs U.S. Troo

TEL AVIV, Sept. 17 (U Mr. Dayan left for Washing day, saying Israel would lik American troops monitor the Egypt peace in the Sinai dese

Mr. Dayan said before his ture that Israel would be ve if U.S. troops took on the safeguarding the peace in th But he said he did not think ington would undertake such

"As far as we are concern would be acceptable," Mr. said of U.S. troop partici "Israel would be glad if t took it upon herself and it would be fully trusted by I'm sure the Americans as a not participate in that kind c ity unless the Russians do."

Israel Allows Its Citizens To Buy Land in West Ba

(Continued from Page 1)

would actually deny inhabitation rights to an Israeli who had purchased Arab land, the Cabinet secretary replied, "For the time being we have the principle: From now on, Jews can buy land in Judea and Samaria and the Gaza Strip.

Purchase of West Bank land by private Israeli citizens is included in Israel's 26-point autonomy proposal, although Mr. Naor rejec notion that Israel was unil imposing one article of the my scheme without the appr the Egyptian negotiators in in implementing the Camp accords.

Egypt Protests Decisio

CAIRO, Sept. 17 (AP)— first anniversary of the Camp agreements. Egypt today a Israel of flouting the accord lowing Jews to buy land in oc territories.

Israel is "adding another ous obstacle to the obstacl creating on the road to . . . prehensive settlement in the East," a Foreign Ministry sta said.

The Israeli decision "is c to the spirit and letter of the David agreements because i attempt to influence the outc the negotiations" for Palestin tonomy, the statement said.

The Israeli Cabinet decisi terday and the Egyptian r today were in sharp contras appearance of increasingly relations leading up to today versary.

Magazine Says Begin May Quit Over His Health

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (UPI) — The health of Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel is so poor that his aides fear he will have to leave office, Time magazine reported today.

It quoted a Begin aide as saying, "It seems that his physical condition is deteriorating quickly. I do not know when, but he will have to quit the premiership. It might happen tomorrow, next week or next year."

Mr. Begin's office and personal physicians denied the report as baseless. "The affair is malicious and strange," said Mr. Begin's spokesman, Dan Pattir. "To the best of my knowledge, the article is meaningless."

The magazine, in a report from Israel, said that three non-Israeli doctors recently examined Mr. Begin in secret and advised him to restrict his work day to three hours. Mr. Begin, 66, has cut back his work load as he recovers from a stroke in July.

The magazine identified one of the examiners as Dr. Jack Fein of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York. Dr. Fein said in New York yesterday, "The [Time] story is quite inaccurate in many ways. I really don't want to make any specific comments or elaborate. If you're asking the source if it's true, I'm telling you it's not."

DC-9 Jet Lands In Boston After Losing Tail Cone

BOSTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — An Air Canada DC-9 jetliner carrying 38 passengers and five crew members made an emergency landing at Logan International Airport today after a portion of its tail section fell off at 25,000 feet.

One stewardess was reported slightly injured. No passengers were injured.

The plane had left Logan at this afternoon bound for Canada and was about 60 miles away from Boston at an altitude of 25,000 feet when the tail cone fell off.

"It fell off, causing the cabin to depressurize," the spokesman said. The passengers used oxygen masks.

The tail cone is located at the very tip of the tail.

Eitan Says He Won't Quit Or Officer's Case

TEL AVIV, Sept. 17 (Reut Israel's chief of staff, Lt. Gen el Eitan, said today he had n tion of resigning despite a outcry over his having redu sentence of an Israeli office victed of murdering four Le civilians.

Amid widening attacks him in the Knesset and the p having reduced the officer tence from eight years to two Eitan said in an interview w newspaper Maariv: "I am s with what I did. I accepted t dict of the court and not that officer concerned."

Insisting that the officer had acted in self defense at t of the incident, which took during Israel's invasion of Le in March of 1978, Gen. Eit clared: "I do not intend to re

Although pressures contin mount for a public explana the incident (IHT, Sept. 17), raeli cabinet has decided to full discussion of the issue u return from Washington of D Minister Ezer Wiezman.

Swedish Election Becomes Cliff-Hanger

(Continued from Page 1)

ment and define how the welfare state can be financed.

The weakness of a non-Socialist government with a one-vote margin in parliament was self-evident.

The Center Party, the largest vote getter in the bloc three years ago after a hard anti-nuclear campaign, and the Liberal Party, which formed a minority government after a split in the coalition last October, both lost votes. The Center Party was particularly hard hit, its ranks reported in disarray, and its leader, former premier Thorbjorn Falldin, wary about cooperation with the moderate party.

Moderates' Role

Because the moderates became the largest party in the non-Socialist bloc, its leaders could logically call for an expanded role in an eventual government. But its chairman, Gosta Bohman, although a middle-of-the-road politician by standards elsewhere in Western Europe, was thought to be too closely associated here with a Swedish notion of conservatism to become premier. With Mr. Falldin weakened, the most likely choice was to return Premier Ola Ullsten of the Liberal Party to office.

Mr. Bohman said that once final results were known, discussions about forming a government could take three or four weeks.

Some political observers suggested that the advances scored by the moderates and the Communist Party, which had its best total in 30 years, suggested a tendency toward extremes in Swedish politics. Both parties offered stronger profiles to the voters than the Social Democrats, Liberals or Centrists, but the moderates did not challenge the basic assumptions of the Swedish welfare state. The Communists offered a harder, more aggressive brand of Socialism than the Social Democrats who clearly tried to appeal to homeowners and middle-income citizens.

The Communists picked up three seats for a total of 20 with 299,297 votes and the moderates gained 17 for a total of 72 with 1,093,948 votes. The Social Democrats remained the country's largest party with 155 seats, an increase of three, and 2,335,186 votes.



Associa

As all but a few thousand votes remained to be counted, the non-Socialist party leaders press conference yesterday in Stockholm. They are from left: Liberal Party leader Ola Ul Center Party leader Thorbjorn Falldin and Conservative Party leader Gosta Boh

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er Judge's Order

.S. Newspaper Publishes anned Letter on H-Bomb

DISON, Wis., Sept. 17 (NYT) e text of a letter that, accord- the government, contains se- nformation about the hydro- omb was published here yes- in a special edition of the on Press Connection.

vid Wagner, editorial page ed- said the newspaper's editors Saturday night and voted to sh the letter after learning that eral judge in San Francisco ssued a temporary restraining barring the Daily Californian, dent-operated newspaper in ley, from printing the letter.

Press Connection, which was d as a strike-interim publica- printed 8,000 copies of the page extra. Normally, it does ublish on Sunday.

Wagner said that no federal ities had contacted the edi- either before the paper went to or since it was distributed.

Nuclear Hobby

e Press Connection extra car- s front-page editorial explain- e decision to publish the let- written by Carles Hansen, of ain View, Calif., who said he collects documents about ar weaponry as a hobby but one of the sources he used for ter was classified.

also included a page-one dia- which, the newspaper said, on the last page of Mr. Han- 18-page letter, showing a section of a hydrogen bomb details of the bomb trigger.

Wagner said that the editors, bers of the board of directors, ews staff and some production ers held a long meeting before ote was taken in favor of publi-

we thought there was any- in the letter that would have o a thermonuclear war, we have burned it," Mr. Wagner "We feel there is nothing in Hansen's letter that endan- national security. The govern- ment is supressing information about the H-bomb for political reasons."

There has been no move to confiscate copies of the special edition. U.S. Attorney Frank Tuerkheimer said that he had been directed by a superior to send a copy of the newspaper to Washington but that he was having trouble finding one on the newsstands.

Cooperative

The Press Connection was started two years ago ago by striking staff members of the Wisconsin State Journal and the Capital Times. Several months ago, after the labor dispute involving the two Madison dailies was settled, Press Connection staff members voted to make the newspaper a cooperative daily.

It has a circulation of 11,000.

Copies of Mr. Hansen's letter, written to Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., were sent to several other newspapers around the country. One of them, the Milwaukee Sentinel, reported yesterday that Energy Department officials had asked it to give up its copy of the letter but that the newspaper had refused.

In its editorial, the Press Connection referred to a similar case involving the Progressive, a magazine published in Madison that was prohibited by court order from publishing an article about the hydrogen bomb earlier this year.

"The shadow of government censorship has fallen across the United States," the editorial said. "On March 8, the Justice Department, acting on behalf of the Department of Energy, ordered the Madison-based Progressive magazine to refrain from publishing an article on nuclear weaponry, despite the fact that all the research was based on unclassified documents in public circulation.

"Saturday night, the same thing happened to the Daily Californian, in Berkeley. The shadow of government censorship has fallen across the land. It must stop, and it must stop now."

Howard Morland, who wrote the article that the Progessive was prohibited from publishing, said that he had used material written by Mr. Hansen for reference. Mr. Morland specifically mentioned an article that Mr. Hansen wrote after measuring and photographing every nuclear bomb casing at the museum at Kirkland Air Force Base, Albuquerque, N.M.

The article was published several years ago in a magazine called Replica in Style, which is aimed at hobbyists who make precise models of such items as fighter planes.

Mr. Morland said that after the Progressive was prohibited from publishing his article, Mr. Hansen sent his version of the H-bomb design to the Department of Energy and was told that the design was not classified.

After that, Mr. Morland said, Mr. Hansen "started a national H-bomb design contest" and sent at least three entries to the Energy Department. Mr. Morland said that they had been turned over to the FBI.



Editor Ron McCrea looks over special edition of the Madison Press Connection, which includes the text of a letter the government says contains secret information about the H-bomb.

New Recommendations by Regulatory Commission

Tighter U.S. Rules Urged on Selecting Nuclear Sites

By David Burnham

SHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT) e staff of the Nuclear Regula- Commission has recommended the government consider the ental release of dangerous nts of radiation when deciding e new reactors should be situ-

adopted by the commission, commendation would sharply the government's official pol- n choosing sites for reactors. government has held that the e of such a major accident so unlikely that it need not be dered in choosing sites.

e staff proposed a tentative set pulation density guidelines for nuclear power plants that d be stricter than those applied eral of the 72 reactors already ting in the United States.

e staff report did not, however, ss whether the commission ld close or require additional y equipment for operating rs that failed to meet new re- ments.

o of the operating reactors have caused concern among ar safety experts because of rge number of people living hem are Indian Point 2 and 3, are 36 miles north of New City. According to special s Bureau studies, 4.3 million people live within 30 miles of the Indian Point reactors.

It is also not certain how a new policy would be applied to reactors built in the future. The staff, for example, recommended that the commission consider the possibility of a major accident when it develops population guidelines for new reactor locations, but not as a part of the licensing procedure for specific reactors.

This exclusion of what the commission calls "class nine" accidents from specific proceedings was criticized by Howard Shapar, the NRC's executive legal director.

"It seems to me," Mr. Shapar said in a memorandum to the staff task force, "that any refusal to look at class nine accidents or residual risks on a site specific basis will provoke substantial controversy and give rise to the implication that the commission is not interested in full disclosure of reactor accident risks to the people who may be affected by them."

The government's policy for deciding where to situate reactors has been a matter of concern within the NRC and its predecessor agency, the Atomic Energy Commission, for many years. The recommendations now before the commission, for example, were developed in part from a study begun four years ago.

John O'Leary, who served as deputy secretary of energy and before that as a staff official in the Atomic Energy Commission, discussed the hazards in a private letter to President Carter's campaign policy committee on Nov. 1, 1976.

"The frequency of serious and potentially catastrophic nuclear incidents support the conclusion that sooner or later a major disaster will occur at a nuclear generating facility," he wrote. "The NRC, as was the case of its predecessor, the AEC, has been unwilling to face up to the policy consequences of assigning a high probability to a serious nuclear accident."

He recommended that the NRC immediately start hearings aimed at developing a siting policy "that is consistent with the realistic probability of a serious accident and should assure that future plants are located at a sufficient distance from current or projected population centers."

After the accident at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, growing concern about the lack of a clear policy was evident in a move by the Senate to require new limits. Under an amendment to a regulatory commission authorization bill adopted July 17, the commission would have six months to enact rules governing population density and new reactors. The authorization bill has not yet been considered by the House.

While the government has rejected proposed sites in such highly urbanized areas as New York City, it has modified its rules on a case-by-case basis. Under existing rules, for example, the required low population zone for two reactors under construction near Midland, Mich., would be 19 miles. As approved by the NRC, however, because of various safety equipment, the actual distance is one mile.

Transport Workers Begin Strike in Italy

ROME, Sept. 17 (AP) — A 24-hour nationwide strike started at midnight today by 180,000 public transportation workers affected buses, trolleys and, in Venice, gondola traffic.

The walkout was called by the country's three major labor unions to press for a new national contract.

U.S. Senate Panel Sees Danger To Climate by Synthetic Fuels

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) — Major international efforts to produce synthetic fuels will contribute to increased levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and could cause dangerous changes in the world's climate, a Senate committee has predicted.

The Senate Governmental Affairs committee, reporting yesterday on a scientific symposium it held on July 30, said that large-scale production of synthetic fuels alone would not have a significant impact on carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere. But the panel warned that "massive investments in synthetic fuels from fossil sources [such as oil and coal] coupled with a continued emphasis on traditional fossil sources, may have severe climatic consequences."

Scientists fear that increases in the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere will make temperatures rise, causing changes in the weather, ocean currents and sea levels.

The committee reported that synthetic fuels produce more than twice the carbon dioxide emissions of natural gas, 1.7 times the emissions of oil and 1.5 times the emissions produced by coal.

The committee said scientists believe that the atmospheric concentration of carbon dioxide probably will double in 50 years or less.

Aspin Urges Cut In Pensions for Most Veterans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Healthy U.S. military retirees in their 30s, 40s and 50s are drawing more than $6 billion a year in pensions, and Rep. Les Aspin, D-Wis., yesterday urged that Congress pass legislation to end pensions to those of working age unless they are disabled.

Rep. Aspin said that $6.4 billion was spent on pensions for military retirees, and that, by comparison, it cost $3.9 billion to run the federal court system and all federal law enforcement agencies. He said that only 18 percent of those receiving regular military pensions are older than the retirement age of 65. "These aren't disabled veterans," he said of the other retirees.

"The working age pension may be the ultimate special interest boondoggle," Rep. Aspin said. He said military pensions originally were intended to make up for the low pay, but military salaries now are comparable to those in the private sector.

ch Dock Strike ers Fourth Week

TTERDAM, Sept. 17 rs) — An unofficial strike by dock workers here entered its week today with little pros- an early settlement.

stoppage has paralyzed most port's general cargo terminals as not affected bulk goods and tankers unloading at the il terminal at nearby Euro- A strike by tugboat crews is ontinuing after employers re- their demand for a raise of 50 rs ($25) a week.

At Issue: Oil Exploration, Fishing

13 Nations Discuss Future of Antarctica

By Margot Hornblower

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — Delegates from 13 nations met today in Washington to discuss whether to open the waters around Antarctica, the earth's most pristine continent, to oil exploration and extensive commercial fishing.

For 20 years, "The Antarctic Club," which includes the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union, has governed that desolate, ice-bound wilderness as a haven for scientific research, free of arms and industry despite competing territorial claims of several nations.

The harmony that has prevailed since the 1959 Antarctic Treaty is under serious strain. Concern is mounting that a rush to develop the continent's potentially rich resources will irreversibly damage the world's most untouched ecosystem. And, if states disagree over fishing and oil-drilling rights, critics fear the treaty could collapse, leaving Antarctica open to superpower rivalry.

The 13 treaty members include seven nations with partly overlapping land claims: Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway and Britain. Six other parties — the United States, the Soviet Union, Japan, South Africa, Belgium and Poland — do not recognize the territorial claims and make none themselves. Until now, the treaty has rested on a delicate arrangement in which the members govern by consensus and agree to disagree on claims.

Oil, Fish Entwined

In April, 20 U.S. environmental groups wrote President Carter, asking him to propose that Antarctica become a "world preserve," closed to mineral exploitation. "Oil exploration would be a disaster," says James Barnes of the Center for Law and Social Policy, a member of the official U.S. delegation. "Such exploration would damage the potential for harvesting Antarctica's food resources [which] can play an important role in providing protein to a hungry world."

In the three-week negotiations that began today, oil and fish are inextricably entwined.

For two years, the parties have been wrangling over a draft agreement to control the exploitation of marine resources, especially protein-rich krill. Krill, three-inch-long, shrimp-like creatures, swarm through Antarctic waters.

As more nations restrict fishing within their 200-mile coastal zones, the rich waters of the southern ocean offer the tempting possibility of increasing the world's fish catch dramatically. The Soviet Union, Japan, Poland, South Korea, Taiwan, West Germany and East Germany already are harvesting krill and other fish.

The draft agreement has been held up by French concerns over controlling waters around their islands, Kerguelen and Crozet. Delegation members, however, predict it will be ready for signing within six months.

U.S. officials call the new treaty innovative in its dedication to conservation of a whole ecosystem, not just of individual species. But in a July article in Foreign Policy magazine, two experts from the International Institute for Environment and Development say a provision allowing any party to the treaty to veto a conservation rule "virtually guarantees that no restrictive measures will be implemented. . .It will be hard to prevent overfishing."

Overfishing krill, scientists say, could have catastrophic ecological effects, because krill form the basis of the Antarctic food chain. Krill are the major food supply of five species of whale, three of seal, 20 of fish, three of squid and many species of bird.

Furthermore, in tiptoeing around the emotional issue of national sovereignty, the fisheries agreement opens the way to future conflict, critics contend. Several nations reserve 200-mile economic zones in waters around their Antarctic claims. If overfishing occurs, they could insist on the right to regulate the catch unilaterally.

Tucker Scully, a State Department Antarctica expert, calls the agreement "a very delicately balanced structure of political issues. States would think long and hard before they throw it away in the name of pressing claims."

If international law generally recognizes fish as a free-for-all renewable resource, offshore oil — a dwindling commodity — is traditionally the property of a coastal nation.

"The oil belongs to Australia" within 200 miles of its claim, asserted Ambassador Keith Brennan, head of the Australian delegation, last week. Australia's claim includes 30 percent of Antarctica's coast.

U.S. Technology

At the moment, U.S. oil companies may be the only ones with the technology to explore the Antarctic seas, and they are pushing the United States to advocate exploration on a first-come, first-served basis.

The United States "should have the opportunity to share in the benefits of mineral exploration in a nondiscriminatory fashion," says John Negroponte, head of the U.S. delegation.

Delegates predict the sovereignty issue will be much more difficult to solve in the case of minerals than of fish. Mr. Barnes fears that, if oil exploration is pursued, "The claims issue could blow up and the Antarctic Treaty could fall apart, leaving the United States and Russia vying for control of the continent."

There are important defense reasons for declaring a world preserve and safeguarding the world's only example of true arms control, he said.

Oil Spills Feared

Environmentalists also fear oil spills in Antarctica could affect the world's climate, because the continent is linked by ocean currents and atmospheric circulation to the rest of the earth.

Spills would be inevitable, they say, given the area's 200-mile an hour winds, rapidly moving underwater icebergs and stormy seas. Oil degrades slowly in cold water, thus potentially causing more harm to wildlife than spills in temperate climates.

Nonetheless, at a time when oil shortages threaten the economic stability of Western nations, the prospect of major new discoveries may be irresistible.

The U.S. Geological Survey has estimated, based on sketchy information, that Antarctica's continental shelf could contain as much as 45 billion barrels of oil — one and a half times current U.S. reserves.

At the moment, the Antarctic partners have agreed to a policy of voluntary restraint, discouraging any exploratory drilling until more is known about the environmental consequences.



ON GUARD FOR LOOTERS — A man stands guard at his radio store at Pascagoula, Miss., after it was severely hit by hurricane designated Frederic. Area residents are still digging through the debris left by the storm Thursday.

U.S. Gives Up on Attempt To Slash Its Dues to OAS

By Lewis H. Diuguid

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP) — The Carter administration has abandoned an effort it began two years ago to slash the U.S. share of the budget of the Organization of American States from the present two-thirds to less than one-half.

While the Carter administration has supported the OAS, especially its human rights commission, the U.S. mission declared forcefully two years ago that the other nations of the 25-member organization should pay a larger part of the annual budget, which runs about $80 million. But the effort encountered intransigence from the Latin American and Caribbean members, who argue that the U.S. ability to pay is far in excess of theirs.

Now, in a proposal to be put to the OAS general assembly due to start on Oct. 22 in La Paz, Bolivia, the administration is seeking to shave U.S. dues from 66 to 62 percent — rather than to the previous target of 49 percent. Even this small cut would be at a rate of only 1 percent yearly over four years.

Meanwhile, in a continuing effort to cut the cost of what is considered a top-heavy OAS bureaucracy, the U.S. mission is opposing pay demands that have rallied the OAS staff association, which staged an unprecedented strike two months ago.

The staff association's president, Beatriz Lopez of Argentina, has accused OAS Secretary-General Alejandro Orfila of abandoning the interests of the 1,200 employees, and has called for a response by Wednesday. The once-timid association is collecting funds for legal fees.

UN Scale

This conflict — involving noncompliance with a decision by an OAS administrative tribunal that put OAS salaries on a par with those at the United Nations, and ordered pay adjustments retroactive to 1976 — comes at a delicate time for Mr. Orfila, who is seeking reelection at the annual general assembly next month.

Owen Lee of the U.S. mission has said that the U.S. government is "not too happy with the salaries in international organizations generally," and believes OAS salaries should be on a par with Washington's civil service. The UN scale runs about 10 percent higher.

Asked about the finding of the OAS administrative tribunal — created with U.S. agreement to adjudicate disputes for the otherwise unrepresented international civil servants here — Mr. Lee suggested that the power of the OAS general assembly outweighed that of the tribunal.

The conflict follows other disputes indicating a restlessness within Washington's international bureaucracy.

A group of former OAS employees has attempted to sue Mr. Orfila in U.S. District Court on matters involving their separation from the organization. Although staff at Washington's international banking institutions generally receive higher pay than the UN scale, a group of workers at the World Bank has tried to apply militant trade-union practices to perceived job shortcomings.

Senator to Seek To Delay Action On SALT Treaty

OKLAHOMA CITY, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Sen. Henry Bellmon, saying he was suspicious of Soviet motives, said he would propose legislation today postponing ratification of the SALT-2 treaty at least until March 1, 1980, to allow reappraisal of U.S. defense and foreign policies.

"Now is not the time for haste," Sen. Bellmon, R-Okla., said here yesterday. "Now is the time for a temperate, well-reasoned, factual, thoughtful review of where we are and where we are going in U.S. foreign policy."

He said he believed that SALT has "no chance of passing as things stand now. When I went to Russia, I found that they were the only ones that seemed to want the treaty. And that makes me doubly suspicious."

He said he discussed the proposal with Sens. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., and Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., last week and that they were in favor of a thorough policy review before considering the treaty, Sen. Bellmon said. He added, "U.S.-Soviet relations have been strained, if not temporarily poisoned by the revelation of Russian troops in Cuba."

Westmoreland Opposes Treaty

ALBANY, New York, Sept. 17 (AP) — Retired Gen. William Westmoreland, saying "we should rearm before we disarm," spoke out yesterday against Senate ratification of the SALT treaty. He said the proposed treaty is a cosmetic rather than a constructive approach to genuine nuclear disarmament and that it limits the U.S. ability to achieve an effective deterrent capability.

7 Die in Mexican Crash

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 17 (UPI) — At least seven persons were killed and 15 were seriously injured in a three-bus collision today on a highway 36 miles east of Mexico City.

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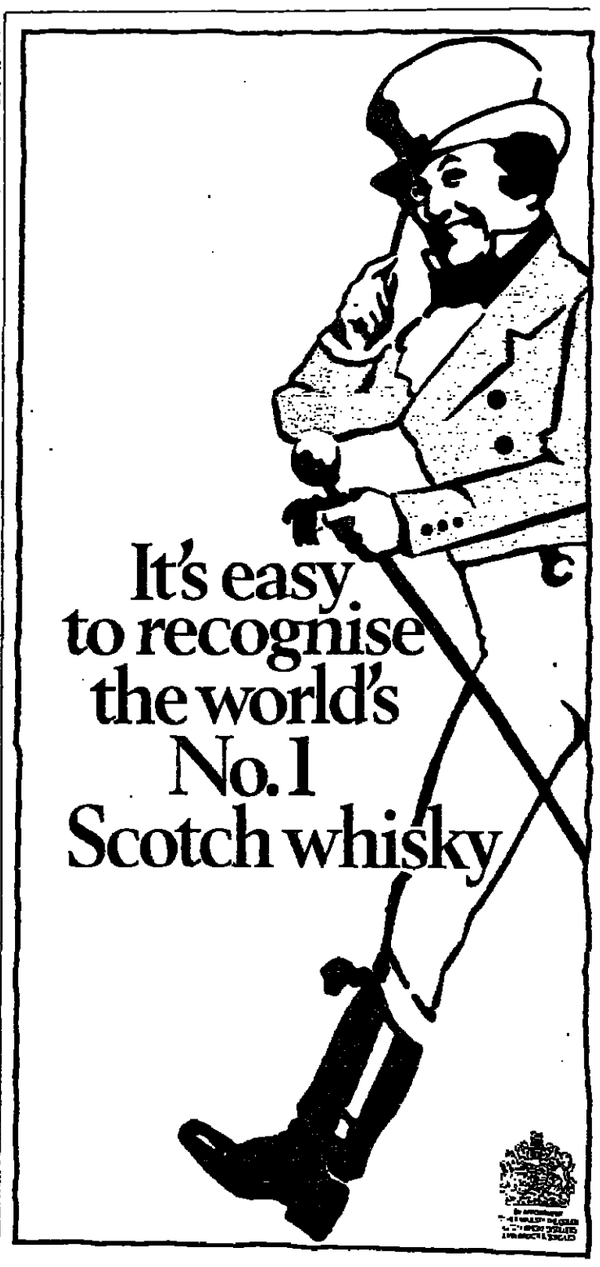
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Tuesday, September 18, 1979

No More Nicaraguas?

The Carter administration is trying to get out a bit ahead of the curve in dealing with the extremely dicey political situation in Central America. It is offering economic aid and military training, though not arms, to the victorious Sandinistas in Nicaragua in an attempt to keep the U.S. option open to the left-leaning guerrillas in power there. It is quietly working where other explosions are building in Central America, particularly El Salvador, to see if change can be brought by other than revolutionary means.

* * *

Does this sound novel as well as sensible? It is both. In few places has U.S. policy over the last generation or two been less forward-looking and more wedded to losers than in Central America. In the name of stability and anti-communism, the United States has helped prop up one dreary dictator after another. Jimmy Carter did try to shake loose from this policy in Nicaragua. But his effort was so belated and uncertain that it did not produce either evolutionary change or the instantly moderate, democratic, pro-U.S. regime that Americans always hope, against all odds, will emerge from the ruins of the old order. Now in modest but deliberate ways, his administration is playing catch-up ball in Nicaragua, and practicing preventive diplomacy in El Salvador.

Is the U.S. effort enough? Too much? It is easy enough to find flaws in any policy directed at getting a handle on local situations undergoing rapid and unpredictable change. In Nicaragua, for instance, the real crisis will come (perhaps soon) when the new regime's political and moral debts to the poor start bumping up against its need to attract the skills and capital of the middle class and of the overseas institutions, like banks, that work essentially with the middle class. In El Salvador, the crisis will come (also soon) when the 14 ruling families will have to decide whether to tough it out in the Somoza style or to accept concessions endangering their grasp on privilege and power. Washington will face blurred choices that lead to other blurred choices. It will be a second-guesser's paradise.

* * *

Perhaps it is enough for now that the bureaucracy, though feeling twice-burned by its experience with Nicaragua, is concerned with the issue of adjusting U.S. policy to local change, that U.S. diplomats are becoming more sensitive to the value of working out a Central America policy with the democratic Latin nations, and that some effort is being made to build informed understanding in Congress. Each and every one represents an improvement on past ways of doing business in Latin America.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Oil From Coal, Cautiously

Congress is reshaping President Carter's synthetic fuels plan wisely and well — which is to say cautiously. The president's July proposal would have started construction of dozens of plants simultaneously, at breakneck speed, to make oil and gas from coal and shale. The goal was the equivalent of 2.5 million barrels of oil a day by 1990, with a federal commitment of $88 billion in loan and price guarantees.

* * *

Hardly anyone considers that timetable to be realistic. It takes nearly a decade to build a synthetic fuels plant on the huge scale that the administration envisions, and that target would require over 50 of them. The feat shouldn't even be attempted. The sound course is to make haste slowly, putting up one plant in each of the processes to be used, and gaining experience with it before attempting to build them in multiples.

That is what Congress is now telling the president. For Mr. Carter, who wanted to see a great burst of activity in response to his speech, it is doubtless very frustrating. The Carter proposal is now making its way through the various committees and, although he isn't likely to thank them for it, they are rescuing him from an unnecessarily risky venture.

The Senate Energy Committee immediately divided the president's plan in two. Phase One would include one test of each of the major technologies, at full industrial scale. Phase Two would be the replication of the successes. The committee intends to provide financial support — up to $20 billion, not $88 billion — only for the first phase. The Senate Budget Committee immediately agreed. It also set up a task force under Sen. Gary Hart, D-Colo., to consider the environmental and economic implications of these huge plants; the task force is to report this week.

Meanwhile, the House Budget Committee has accepted the idea of a limited first phase, but has voted to lower the limit to a maximum of $12 billion in loan and price guarantees. Now the Senate Banking Committee has set a further restriction of no more than six coal plants and six shale plants. It's not hard to see where the consensus is going. Exploring the possibilities of synthetic fuels is worthwhile, but the costs and risks will be high. It's necessary not to get overcommitted.

* * *

The next big test of U.S. energy policy will arrive in the early 1980s, as the recovery from the current recession gets fully under way. If that recovery once again lifts U.S. oil imports to unprecedented levels, it will once again throw the world into an oil crisis and the United States into a recession — for the third time since 1973. Synthetics cannot possibly be developed fast enough to help the United States avoid that trap. In the very short time available, the only resource that offers any substantial hope is intelligent and persevering conservation.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Israel and the PLO

The time has come for the Israeli government to recognize that it has lost its long fight to prevent diplomatic recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Nor can it expect to hold off for very much longer acknowledging the right of Palestinian self-determination.

By refusing to accept these two developments, Israel is placing itself at risk of isolating itself completely from all friends in the West. This risk was brought a step closer last week by the agreement of the foreign ministers of the European Community to bring the PLO — or, as proposed by Britain, the effective representatives of the Palestinians — into the negotiations for a peace settlement.

It is understandable that the Israelis should feel strongly about any formal recognition of the PLO before it has acted to remove from its Charter the pledge to destroy the Jewish state: but would it not be wiser to put to the test the claims made by the Austrian chancellor, Bruno Kriesky, (after his meeting with Yasser Arafat) that the PLO leader is willing to lead his organization in formally recognizing the existence of Israel and its right to secure its own borders?

Nothing would do more harm to Israeli morale or to their diplomatic position than that they should find themselves "abandoned" on this vital issue by their only allies. It would surely be far better to come to terms with reality than to go on fighting over an issue that cannot be won.

— From the Observer (London).

Hooked on Armaments

The Russians are hooked on armaments and require fixes in ever-increasing doses.

There should be no even-handedness about that judgment. It is the Russians, not the West, who are causing the world to squander resources at the outer limits of strategic technology.

Not only is that a criminal waste in itself; it is making the world more dangerous by magnifying the risk of a few simple miscalculations.

What the West needs to know, and will discover before long, is whether the malevolent addiction is confined to the present generation of Soviet leaders or whether it is in the genes and already transmitted to the next.

— From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 18, 1904

WASHINGTON — Capt. Donvig is here with his life-saving device. This unique affair consists of a metal globe, with water ballast and accommodation for 16 people, who enter by a manhole. By means of this, the inventor asserts that shipwreck becomes, if not an actual pleasure, at least absolutely safe. No matter how great the suction caused by a sinking vessel, the globe bobs up serenely. Capt. Donvig considers that his invention can be more easily launched than a lifeboat, and says it will float for a year in the roughest weather, providing the manhole be kept shut. People do not object to "potted air" and darkness when the weather is rough.

Fifty Years Ago

September 18, 1929

PARIS — Today's Herald editorial reads: "Amanullah of Afghanistan, before his dethronement, decided that more cloth in clothes would promote prosperity. Being interested in a native cloth factory in Kabul, he resolved to extend its market by direct action. It was simple enough to command his subjects to buy there, but foreigners, the best customers of all, were more obdurate when they discovered that the output was not of high quality. Amanullah, receiving in audience, was accompanied by a pair of scissors, which he held like a split scepter. The monarch leaned close to his visitors and snipped off a lapel or two. Those so honored immediately thereafter bought new suits."



Warning to Kennedy on Political Macho

By James MacGregor Burns

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. — On Cape Cod last month and in the Berkshires, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy romped and relaxed with his family, in what may be the last private moments that he will enjoy for many years.

Sen. Kennedy also had time for crucial thinking about 1980. In deciding to allow political forces to move him inexorably toward a draft — and giving those forces a push by letting it be known that his family had given their blessing to his running for president if he chooses to do so — he made his candidacy for the Democratic Party's nomination all but certain. Kennedy staff sources confirm that the senator told President Carter last week that he is seriously considering seeking the nomination. Vastly encouraged, his supporters have predictably flooded his Senate switchboard with offers of help.

Lingering Doubts

Yet even as the senator has decided to go ahead, the poignant readiness of his vulnerable family has brought to the fore again his lingering doubts.

He has those doubts today. They are doubts about violence, personal and political — the possibility of an attempt on his life, and the prospect that his candidacy might disrupt the party, and even the nation.

Yet there is a way of dealing with both these dangers, if only he will seize it.

The possibility of assassination must be faced squarely. People close to Mr. Kennedy cannot bear the thought that, for 100 days or more, during the primary season, his life could be in continuous jeopardy.

Friend and foe alike know that a third Kennedy tragedy would leave such a scar on the nation's conscience, such a stain on its self-image, as to be unthinkable. But we must deal with the unthinkable, to prevent it.

The prospect of assassination leaves the senator with two choices: not to run, which would hand a victory to a potential assailant before he or she struck; or to run in such a way as to minimize the personal risk. To do the latter, he must renounce the accepted mode of presidential-primary campaigning: walking amid dense throngs from drug store to supermarket, moving through crowded sidewalks and hotel corridors.

Sidewalk Hawking

Mr. Kennedy has said that he would not campaign from a television studio. That kind of campaigning — from television stations, radio booths, nespaper editorial offices, large and well-policed arenas — is precisely the kind of stumping that he must be persuaded to do. This is no time for political macho, on the part of any candidate.

With this kind of campaigning, Mr. Kennedy could strike a blow for lifting the Presidential primaries out of the ruck of sidewalk hawking and hand-shaking to a decent level of rational debate. He could lead the way in liberating us from the chaos of 35 or more presidential primaries that in 1980, and future election years, would require the nation's top political leaders to spend months in the most trivial, dehumanizing, exhausting kind of huckstering.

What about the second prospect — that his candidacy would hurt his party?

Here Sen. Kennedy faces a dilemma. His brothers established a heritage of challenging established party leaders: Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. voted against Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1940 convention; John F.Kennedy did an end-run around the revered Adlai E. Stevenson; Robert F. Kennedy took on Lyndon B. Johnson. But Edward Kennedy lacks the passion that propelled Robert F. Kennedy into the 1968 race. He is, in my observation, the most compassionate, even decorous, of all the Kennedy men. He would like to run for president without running over a president or wrenching apart his party.

The answer to both his personal and political dilemma is already in being — the draft-Kennedy movement that has been gathering for months in most of the states.

This is probably the most authentic, uncontrived, unmanipulated, presidential-draft movement in recent U.S. history. If allowed to grow, and if encouraged by a clear indication of Sen. Kennedy's availability, a mushrooming draft-Kennedy movement could give the senator the one thing he needs to minimize party disruption — a clear call, a genuine and unprompted summons, from the grassroots of the party. Such a movement could also supply him with street workers in the primaries, mobilize support, organize write-in campaigns, provide stand-in candidates where necessary — and minimize the need for street-corner stumping on the part of the candidate.

Why, then, does Mr. Kennedy not allow the draft movement to carry him as an unannounced candidate through at least the early primaries? Because the Kennedys, in their long and brilliant quest for election victories, believe they have learned that the way not to win high office is to trust their luck to volunteers, amateurs, self-appointed grassroots activists. The way to win, they believe, is to centralize the effort, to organize the campaign from the top down, to shift battalions of Kennedy loyalists from state to state with the precision of an army commander.

I believe that 1980, however, can be the Year of the Volunteer — the year when candidates in both parties will be exceptionally dependent on grassroots activists to supply momentum and enthusiasm, whatever the loss in top-down order and efficiency. Bringing volunteers and paid campaign aides into a unified effort would be a major test for Mr. Kennedy's campaign leadership.

The ultimate issue far transcends the politics and personalities of another election year. Americans, whether Democrats or Republicans, must win far more than a presidential election in 1980 — they must win a government.

Jimmy Carter's forays into presidential primaries in 1976 were brief, intensive flirtations that produced election-day victories but not lasting support. Later, he made the cardinal error of neither converting his personal following into an organized force that could provide firm and dependable support for his presidential actions, nor trying to strengthen the Democratic Party at the grassroots so that it might serve that purpose.

Sen. Kennedy need not repeat Mr. Carter's mistake. The mere impact of his personality and of his policy positions is bound to raise popular expectations sky-high — so high that disillusionment would be all the greater when he failed to lead and to govern in the White House. To provide leadership, to gain results, he would need the kind of activist followership that stood by Woodrow Wilson in 1916, Mr. Roosevelt in 1936 and Harry S. Truman in 1948.

By mobilizing activists, conservative Republicans have won striking political victories in California and other states. Mr. Kennedy as a liberal democrat has the opportunity of mobilizing thousands of Americans who were projected into politics by the issues of the 1960s and 1970s. Those volunteers, no longer "amateurs," are ready to organize and march and vote again — not as regimented troops but as leaders in their own right.

James MacGregor Burns, who teaches political science at Williams College, is author of "Edward Kennedy and the Camelot Legacy." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

When Poland Was Carved Up

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — At noon on Sept. 1, sirens blared all over Poland, as they had done 40 years earlier. In 1939, they warned of the first shots of World War II. This year, they signaled a minute of silence. But what an awful minute, what a solemn silence. All of Poland stopped and remembered the loss of a fifth of its population and of a third of the nation.

But unanimity went no further in Poland. For those in power, the sirens brought memories only of the German Nazi aggression. But for the other Poles, the strident blasts on Sept. 1 recalled two other days of that fateful year.

Pact Signed

Those two days were Aug. 23, when Hitler and Stalin signed the nonaggression pact which opened the gates of Poland to the Nazi army, and Sept. 17, the day of "the knife in the back," when the Soviet Army entered a Poland that had been crushed and bled white by the Nazis. Thus was consummated the fourth division of Poland.

On Aug. 23, 1939, Hitler's foreign minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, and Viacheslav Molotov, Stalin's foreign affairs chief, signed in the Kremlin a pact containing secret clauses that gave the Nazis a free hand in Western Poland and Western Europe, while allowing Moscow to take over the eastern part of Poland, the Baltic countries, Romanian Bessarabia and Finnish Karelia.

Stalin then offered a toast to Hitler, saying: "I know how much the German people loves its fuehrer and I drink to his health." Two months later, an international atlas was printed in Leningrad in which the name Poland ceased to reappear on the surface of Europe. The area raped by Hitler was labeled: "German Interest Zone."

Shortly after signing the pact with Hitler, Stalin declared that the Soviet government "can guarantee on its honor that the Soviet Union will never betray its partner." And he kept his word. On Sept. 1, the Nazis began activating the pact by invading Poland; the Russians followed with their own assault 17 days later. Stalin had sent a telegram to Hitler, congratulating him on the fall of Warsaw and hailing their "friendship sealed in blood."

Sorrow and Dignity

Nazi and Soviet troops paraded together in the streets of Brest Litovsk and a few days later, Molotov declared to the Supreme Soviet that Poland, "the monstrosity created by the Treaty of Versailles," has ceased to exist.

The Poles did well to remember Sept. 1 in sorrow and dignity. But Aug. 23 and Sept. 17 were lost in history for the Warsaw ruling clique. Other Poles remembered. On Sept. 1, the democratic opposition organized a demonstration at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Warsaw. There, several thousands gathered, at the symbol of the Polish nation, to celebrate the memory of the victims of the Nazi invasion and those of the Soviet aggression, and the victims of Auschwitz, where millions of Poles, Jews, Russians and many others were put to death, and the victims of the Katyn forest, where Stalin had 15,000 Polish Army officers assassinated. Those 15,000 were the elite and the hope of a nation; 15,000 who had been captured by the Red Army.

It was the third demonstration held in Warsaw in a few months without the permission of the government intended to celebrate the national holidays which the regime wants to forget. All these demonstrations began with the celebration of a Mass, and took place in calm and dignity and without police intervention.

"The party is strong enough to tolerate the celebration of holidays it prefers to forget, those it has forbidden and even those that are unbearable to Moscow," officials say in private. "It can, therefore, also tolerate the various protests of the opposition, from the publication of reviews that mock official censorship to the establishment of a parallel free university."

Dissidents

Furthermore, Warsaw believes that by giving the opposition this type of provisional liberty, dissidents will intoxicate themselves by the "de facto pluralism." The recent announcement of the creation of the "first independent political party in 30 years" by a small group of dissidents — and considered with much skepticism by the main opposition groups — could well indicate that regime's the Machiavellian plan is not altogether wrong.

In truth, however — and this is much more important — the party is tolerant because, as in all dictatorships, it is uncertain about its own past and not absolutely convinced by its present policies. The party would prefer not to launch a campaign of repression for fear of starting a fire that it could not put out.

"It must not be forgotten," a dissident said recently," that three revolts have taken place in the last 15 years and that each time, the regime had to back down. And futhermore, now we have a pope."

In other words, if Poland is today a Communist country not like the others it is because 40 years after having been divided by totalitarian neighbors and 35 years after the imposition of a foreign regime, it remains the symbol of rejection of an artificial graft of Sovietism on the soul and body of a European nation as well as of the arbitrary character of the division of Europe. This is a verdict of history that Eastern European regimes find hard to accept.

BBC Recalled

An exhibition was to be held in Warsaw concerning the Polish section of the BBC during the war. It was canceled on government orders, however, 24 hours before its scheduled opening, because it showed not only the events of Sept. 1, 1939, but explained those of Aug. 23 and Sept. 17.

Red Star, the Soviet Army newspaper, recalled the anniversary of the war and "the blood of the Polish people being spilled then as the Western allies remained criminally passive." The newspaper was careful to make no mention — having learned its lessons from George Orwell's minister of truth — of the fact that on Sept. 17, Stalin's divisions completed the task initiated by Hitler.

"If the leader says of such and such an event, 'It never happened' — well, it never happened. If he says two and two are five — well, two and two are five. This prospect frightens me much more than the bombs — and after our experiences of the last few years, that is not a frivolous statement."

'Lie'

Orwell wrote those words during the war, in 1942. But they still apply perfectly to Tass, 37 years later. The Soviet news agency has just violently assailed a West German television network for having broadcast a program on the Hitler-Stalin pact.

"To speak of cooperation between Communist Russia and German fascism is a monstrous and shameless lie," Tass declared, adding that "Stalin's decision to sign a pact with Hitler was designed only to gain 18 months so that the Soviet Union could better prepare the war and it was the only just and possible solution at the time."

That may well be, although the disaster which overtook the Red Army at the start of the war in 1941 could lead one to wonder about all these preparations. Whatever the case, still why is it then that the clauses of this "just and possible" treaty have never been published in the Soviet Union or in Poland in the last 40 years?

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Israel: 'Runnin Blind'

By Stephen S. Rose

WASHINGTON — I spent last month in I returned to Washington to fi U.S. scene sharply transfor ways that are potentially ver aging to Israel and that m raelis refuse to heed.

It is no doubt that the A Young affair that has made i ference or, more precisely, t allowed out of the closet a feelings that existed in som earlier but were not receiving public or political expressior tect these feelings now m among blacks, whose support rael has never had that much cal meaning, but among whit especially among people I call decent liberal non-whites, who have always beer cial source of support for Isra

Overreached

The feelings are these: Isr overreached. It has gotten a ceptably large lock on U.S. policy. Through the Americ ish community, it is using it ence in ways not in the U.S est. It is asking for too much and too much political supp an impossible, open-ended c is foolishly refusing to grant gitimacy of Palestinian natic and to recognize the essentia lilical and non-terrorist ess the Palestine Liberation Or tion. It and not the PLO is re ble for the post-Camp Dav passe in the Mideast, and it a the PLO will be responsible oil disruptions, or worse, t impasse may produce.

Invariably, the people w press or report these feelin that there is a tinge of ant tism in the air, directed American Jews as well as aga raelis. Privately, Jews with w have talked agree that it i than a tinge.

What is most troubling to to find Israelis so insensit what I think is a sea change opinion. Israelis tend to s Young affair as a nightmar lude, not as the dawn of a po ly new day. They think their ing in the United States patched up by hard work, c hands and the pulling of trad levers of influence. They ex get back to business as us which they mean difficulty, tainty and some nastiness as but large amounts of supp usual, too.

The Israeli government cl the text of the Camp David ment as though it were a m self-fulfilling guarantee of steadfastness, without takin account what I regard as the political fact that public opi cutting the ground out from Camp David's narrow approa the Palestinian question. The government seems to expe the Camp David text will from the fact that more an Americans are coming to that considerations of oil and require the United States to Palestinian component Mideast policy.

The Israelis take some c from the success so far of t lateral dealings with discounting the possibility logjam on the Palestinian iss er. They perhaps take even comfort from Jimmy Carter's cal weakness, which, they a eryone else can see, leaves unable to put much steam his evident desire to draw Pa ans into the negotiating proc a word, they are running blin

The Israeli elite, in politi media and so on, project to raeli public the view that thi another of the many periods sis in Israeli-U.S. relations th el has suffered and survived. to say, the Israeli public ha inkling of what I take to be t tral fact that the ground is s in the United States.

Big Aid Request

One way I expect the Isra find this out is to see what h to their fantastic new reques doubling of aid to near the lion mark. They seem quite i tive to the strains this requ put on U.S. good will. Other on other issues can be expecte

The Israelis and others have done many things in t to prevent this situation fro ing about. But now, I think, only one thing the Israelis ca they can bring themselves t evading the central Palestinia and to stop digging themselv a deeper hole of dependence increasingly restive United It is to say that they will de any authentically represe Palestinian body that rec their right to exist. From th erything else follows.

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sidential Primary

eagan Backers Beat Move Split Convention Votes

By Lou Cannon

DIEGO, Sept. 17 (WP) — d Reagan demonstrated his al muscle in California yes- when his supporters on the lican State Central Committushed a proposal to do away California's winner-take-all ential primary.

proposal, initiated by a sup- of GOP presidential candi- ohn Connally and backed by ition that ranged from the far to the left of the Republican was defeated by slightly more 3-1 margin. The victory gave eagan, an undeclared candi- for the presidential nomina- an apparent lock on Califor- 168 delegate votes to the 1980 national convention.

e were trying to iron out our ences," quipped proportional sentation sponsor John itz after the vote. "I was l."

vote technically was an advi- se to the legislature on a bill ie Sen. Schmitz that would made the 1980 primary pro- nal if no candidate received rcent of the vote. In accor- with long custom, the legisla- ad indicated that it would by the central committee's de-

Largest Delegate Bloc

California bloc of delegates largest of any state and the a-take-all system, last in the gives the state GOP delega- distorted strength in the na- tional convention where 997 votes are needed for nomination.

Mr. Reagan wants to keep it that way. Mocking the "let's be fair" slogan of those favoring proportional representation, Mr. Reagan's backers said that the Schmitz bill was simply an attempt to undermine the former California governor's coming presidential campaign.

"Ronald Reagan is our favorite son," said State Senate GOP leader William Campbell, a leading Reagan supporter. "Winner take all is good for us. It's good for party unity."

Recent surveys by California public opinion pollster Mervin Field show that Mr. Reagan is the overwhelming choice of Republican voters, but that 64 percent of them also favor a proportional system.

Attempt to Qualify

Recognizing this, a group of moderate Republicans led by Fresno County GOP Chairman Richard Crossman announced immediately after yesterday's vote that they would attempt to qualify a proportional respresentation initiative on the June, 1980 ballot. It is unclear whether the proposed initiative, which raises other issues as well, would apply to next year's presidential primary.

Soon after the vote was taken, a straw vote of delegates showed Mr. Reagan to be the first presidential choice of 72 percent of those attending the convention, compared to 18 percent for Mr. Connally.



United Press International

BALLOONERS — Aircraft mechanic Hans-Peter Strelzik, 37, his wife, Doris, 31, and their sons, Frank and Andreas, sit around gas bottles that powered their homemade balloon in an escape over the East German border to Bavaria Sunday. A second family of four accompanied them.

Young Dismisses Uproar Over Cuba's Soviet Units

NAIROBI, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Andrew Young, the outgoing U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, today dismissed the revelation of Soviet combat troops in Cuba as a political gambit by his own administration and said Sen. Edward Kennedy would probably put the good of country and party first and not challenge President Carter for the Democratic Party's nomination next year.

Saying he had "no regrets" about his resignation following an unauthorized meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Mr. Young said his move had had the salutary effect of opening up a fresh dialogue on the Middle East.

In a wide-ranging news conference during his visit to Kenya as part of a seven-nation farewell swing through Africa, Mr. Young also:

- Criticized the black community in the United States, other minorities and women's groups for their disenchantment with Mr. Carter.
- Said the current constitutional conference in London to try to find a peaceful settlement in Zimbabwe Rhodesia had got off to a "very good start."
- Praised South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha's recent contacts with black leaders as "among the more intelligent things he has done . . ."

Mr. Young's 16-day swing was essentially a trade mission to try to narrow the $12 billion deficit the United States runs with the continent and he said his mission had had "phenomenal results in its trade talks."

Party Politics

About the Soviet troops uproar, Mr. Young said: "I think those troops have been there a long time. I'm not sure we even know what they are doing there. There was something a bit more political about that debate than strategic."

Mr. Young said a challenge to Mr. Carter by Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., would be bad for the party, for the country and for both men and "that's the reason I think that Kennedy will have sense enough not to" run.

Mr. Young, who will campaign for Mr. Carter when he steps down from the UN post, also criticized women's groups and minorities, especially blacks, for attacking Mr. Carter.

"I don't think they have a right to be mad," he said. "The black community is very upset with Carter. I'm not sure why. Everything that was asked for in 1976 in the campaign he's delivered on."

Dispute Between Turkey, Greece

Aegean Rights: Trouble on NATO's Flank

By Chris Eliou

ATHENS, Sept. 17 (IHT) — Last week's tour by Premier Constantine Caramanlis to areas near Greece's sensitive northern border with Turkey has refocused attention on the disrupted Greek-Turkish relations and how they affect NATO's troubled southeastern flank.

The Greek leader singled out what he called Turkey's apparent unwillingness to help resolve the remaining differences between the two former allies over seabed and airspace rights in the Aegean.

Despite regular meetings between the secretaries-general of the Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministries, no progress has been made toward a settlement, although Greek diplomatic sources point out that the dialogue has helped to prevent a deterioration of the political climate in the area.

These sources observed, however, that the absence of progress, coupled with a weak government in Ankara, has considerably reduced the chances of another meeting — which Turkey reportedly is eager to have — between Mr. Caramanlis and Premier Bulent Ecevit of Turkey to discuss bilateral problems. The last such encounter took place in May of last year during the NATO summit in Washington.

The Greek premier's remark on Turkey's intransigence, coinciding with the visit of a three-man delegation of NATO technical experts to Athens, caused political observers to wonder whether the timing was not accidental.

Haig Plan

The NATO experts, all U.S. officers led by an Army colonel, but under a NATO aegis, were sent to clarify questions submitted by the Greeks on the contents of a NATO-proposed plan on the sharing of operational control zones in the disputed Aegean. The plan was drafted by the NATO former supreme commander, Gen. Alexander Haig.

Turkey has been pressing for acceptance of the plan as a condition to lifting its veto on Greece's re-entry into the alliance under a "special relationship." This relationship would provide for Greece to maintain its armed forces under national command during peace and for integration into NATO's command during a war.

Greece's return to the NATO command would depend largely on the clarifications provided by the visiting NATO experts on 30 questions raised by Greece about the "Haig plan," perceived here as pro-Turkish.

The plan, still secret, reportedly allows Turkey a significant degree of control of operational zones in the Aegean, where the Greeks had undisputed control prior to their withdrawal from the alliance after Turkey's invasion of Cyprus in 1974.

The Greeks have refused to concede to joint control of the Aegean, maintaining that such concessions would diminish their sovereign rights.

As the NATO delegation left Athens during the weekend, sources privately conceded that the talks had resolved nothing and that the Greek government was withholding a response until "further developments."

Another event that occurred only days before the arrival of the NATO delegation — and seen by Western diplomats as linked to it — was the signing of an agreement between the Soviet firm Sudexport and the Neorion Shipyards on the Aegean island of Syros. The pact, negotiated at the Greek Foreign Ministry, grants drydock facilities to commercial vessels and auxiliary units of the Soviet Union's Black Sea Navy.

Under the contract, support ships of the 748-vessel Soviet Black Sea fleet, a third of which are on a rotating basis in the Mediterranean, will for the first time be repaired in the Aegean, where NATO regularly holds land and sea exercises.

Although privately disturbed by the move, neither NATO nor the United States have signaled any official displeasure. This was confirmed by a ranking Greek official, who dismissed the shipyard accord as a routine commercial arrangement between two companies with no political significance, because it was not signed on a governmental level.

The official contended that he was convinced that the Americans knew in advance of the shipyard contract and gave tacit approval. But a U.S. Embassy source denied the claim, saying that U.S. officials had not been told beforehand of the contract.

Neto Interred in Luanda, Tolbert Delivers Eulogy

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 17 (AP) — Angolan President Agostinho Neto, who died after cancer surgery a week ago in Moscow, was temporarily interred today in a glass and stone sarcophagus in the People's Palace in Luanda.

Lucio Lara, who heads the political bureau of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and is regarded as a possible successor to Mr. Neto, broke into tears during his tribute to the president, Radio Luanda monitored here said.

Hundreds of thousands of mourners followed Mr. Neto's funeral cortege.

Liberian President William Tolbert, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, in an address on behalf of OAU member countries, called Mr. Neto "*a fierce fighter for* freedom and for the dignity of mankind."

Mr. Neto's firm stand in international politics would be greatly missed and he would continue to live in the hearts of every freedom fighter, Mr. Tolbert reportedly said. Mr. Neto led the MPLA's 13-year guerrilla war against the Portuguese colonial power and became independent Angola's first president in 1976.

Loyalty Oath

The members of the MPLA's central committee took an oath of loyalty to the directives and policies of Mr. Neto in front of his body in the People's Palace.

The sarcophagus is to be replaced by a mausoleum and moved to another site in the near future, according to an MPLA statement carried by Anop, the Portuguese news agency. The party's political bureau would appoint a commission to choose the final resting place and design the mausoleum for him, the statement said.

Mr. Neto's successor remains a subject of speculation since the ruling MPLA has operated in secrecy since Angolan independence. Western correspondents are not allowed *into the country, and information* about the progress of two guerrilla groups operating inside Angola are sketchy.

Besides Mr. Lara, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is acting head of the government, has also been mentioned as a possible successor.

U.S. Woman Sues Episcopal Church

ATLANTA, Sept. 17 (AP) — A woman who says she was unfairly denied ordination to the priesthood because of allegations of "militant lesbianism" and black magic has sued the Episcopal Church and several of its officials for $5 million.

In the lawsuit filed last week in *Fulton Superior Court*, Evelyn Monahan said that denial of holy orders caused her personal illness and suffering as well as a $15,000-per-year ministerial post in the Atlanta area.

The suit alleges that Ms. Monahan was transferred out of St. David's Parish in June with the understanding that she would be reassigned somewhere else in the Atlanta area. She has denied the charges of lesbianism and balck magic and asked that they not be presented to the church's Commission on Ministry — the body that must recommend postulants before they become priests, the suit said.

Kosygin in South Yemen

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin today left South Yemen, ending a one-day visit during which he promised the Marxist nation Soviet support for the "just cause" of the Arab people, Tass reported. Mr. Kosygin was returning here and stopped in South Yemen en route from Ethiopia, the news agency said.

NEW YORK POST METRO

Networks put gridiron before Pontiff

FOOTBALL 2 THE POPE 1

Associated Press

e New York Post's front page Monday displays an unu- l scoreboard: Of the three major U.S. television net- rks, only ABC will televise the Mass that Pope John l II will celebrate in Washington on Oct. 7. CBS and C will continue with their normal Sunday programs, ecasting the major professional football games.

icagoans Fear for Roof Near Site of Papal Mass

CAGO, Sept. 17 — There are g fears here that the roof really fall in during the visit e John Paul II next month. roof that has city and church s worried covers a downtown g garage under Grant Park, a north of the lakefront site he pope is scheduled to say Oct. 5. City officials expect ass to attract a crowd of al- 5 million persons.

ause the park area over the roof is slightly elevated, it be an excellent location for ing the event.

iminary tests performed on of of the Monroe Street un- ound garage have raised ques- bout the structure's ability to t the tens of thousands of ors and Mass participants ed on the site, according to o Fire Department officials.

tests were requested because ion of the roof collapsed in while it was under construc- and because Mayor Jane during her successful cam- earlier this year, contended e garage was still unsafe.

e comprehensive testing be- lay when engineering experts stacking concrete blocks weighing twice the designed load-bearing capacity of the roof, about 150 pounds-per-square-foot, in the park over the garage.

Even if the tests confirm that the roof can withstand the crowds, Mayor Byrne has indicated that she still may order the site blocked off as a precaution because huge cracks have appeared in the roof of the underground structure and because water leaking through them may be further weakening it.

The mayor also indicated that her staff is considering studying the possibility of shifting the Mass to another site.

The garage roof is only one of the problems facing Chicago as it prepares for the papal visit. With the papal Mass 19 days off, city officials are trying to solve several problems:

- It is estimated that about 2,000 portable toilets will be needed, but there are not that many available.
- Among the problems that must be prepared for are first aid facilities. Mayor Byrne said that with a crowd that size, there could be more than 2,000 heart attacks alone.

© Los Angeles Times

China's Giant Pandas To Get Own Preserve

PEKING, Sept. 17 (UPI) — China is planning to create a reservation to protect the dwindling number of giant pandas, the Chinese news agency said today.

The number of Chinese giant pandas, found only in mountain areas in Shaanxi, Gansu and Sichuan provinces, has dropped from 120 to about 60, the agency said.

Newsman Shown Tortured

Press Gets Terror Pictures From French Public Enemy

PARIS, Sept. 17 (AP) — From the envelope that landed on the Paris newspaper editor's desk fell four grisly photographs of a man being shot repeatedly. An accompanying letter revealed this as the latest bizarre twist in the continuing saga of Jacques Mesrine, France's public enemy number one.

Mesrine, a 42-year-old murderer, bank robber, kidnapper and escape artist, has been the country's best-known felon for years. He was back in the news in July for the kidnapping of real estate tycoon Henri Lelievre, which reportedly netted a ransom of $1.5 million.

His many escapes from police have earned him a measure of adulation. He has going for him a good fighting record in the Algerian War, a mustachioed handsomeness, and a talent for making the police look incompetent. In an autobiography written behind bars, he sought a Robin Hood image by saying he never stole from the poor, never committed rape, and never hurt old people.

Today the pro-Socialist daily Le Matin, publishing the sensational pictures, commented that Mesrine "would like it to be forgotten that he is first and foremost a gangster." It warned: "Mesrine is not the big-hearted gangster that some might think."

The victim in the photographs is a journalist from the rightist weekly Minute, which published an article earlier this month saying that Mesrine was disloyal to his accomplices. The ever-cocksure Mesrine telephoned the newsman, Jacques Tillier, 32, and offered him an interview. They met in a forest, where Mesrine made Mr. Tillier undress, and then shot him three times, superficially wounding him on the neck, cheek and shoulder.

The criminal photographed Mr. Tillier naked and streaked with blood, and sent the pictures to Le Matin, which decided to publish them. In the accompanying typewritten letter, Mesrine said he had decided to mete out "very serious punishment" to the newsman for his articles.

"The photos are revolting," said Le Matin. "They are proof that Mesrine is not the honorable bandit that he likes to pretend to be." Mr. Tillier was in the hospital under tight guard.

Rockwell Urges Reviving the B-1

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Aerospace manufacturer Rockwell International has proposed resuming production of new versions of the B-1 bomber, but with subsonic, multimission capabilities, Aviation Week & Space Technology reported today.

The new model would have a basic B-1 frame but by varying other components, four or more versions are possible — conventional bomber, tanker or long- and short-range missile launcher, the magazine said.

Rockwell esimates the cost of producing four aircraft monthly for a 100-airplane production run at about $43.3 million for each model, compared to $68.5 million for each of the original, supersonic B-1s, Aviation Week said.

Following the building of four prototypes and after expenditures of about $6 billion for research, development, testing and engineering, President Carter canceled the original B-1 project in 1977.

Senior Citizens In U.S. Face Fewer Crimes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI) — People in the United States are less likely to be victims of crime once they are past the age of 65, according to a report issued yesterday by the U.S. Census Bureau.

There were 30 crimes against the person — as distinguished from property crimes — for every 1,000 persons in the U.S. older than 65 in 1978, compared to 130 per 1,000 for the general population.

The bureau also found that 42 percent of American women over 65 lived alone last year, but 75 percent of older men still lived with their wives. That is because women live longer than men, it said. Of the 24.1 million persons over 65 in 1978, women outnumbered men by 4.5 million.

The report also noted that people over 65 comprise 11 percent of the population, compared to 4 percent at the turn of the century.

Guard Attacked At U.S. Shipyard

KITTERY, Maine, Sept. 17 (AP) — Two divers tried to overpower a sailor guarding a nuclear submarine at the Portsmouth Navy Shipyard here but fled when the sailor fired at them, the Coast Guard said today.

A search of the harbor for the divers was called off after four hours, officials said.

Coast Guard spokesman Norman Wolfe said the guard thought he shot one of the divers, who attacked him on a barge near the submarine and tried to overpower him about 9 p.m. yesterday. In Washington, a Navy spokesman said the nuclear-powered Stonewall Jackson, which carries 16 Poseidon ballistic missiles, was at the shipyard for repairs.

Vietnamese Saved In U.S. Navy Rescue

SUBIC BAY, Philippines, Sept. 17 (Reuters) — U.S. Navy vessels landed 65 Vietnamese refugees at the Naval base here today and a Naval aircraft spotted nine more drifting in an open boat in the South China Sea, a spokesman said.

The aircraft dropped a survival kit to the boat and tried unsuccessfully to contact vessels in the area to pick up the group of seven men and two boys. Another plane would return to the area tomorrow, the spokesman said.

This was the 47th sighting since July 21 when President Carter ordered a special lookout by the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the South China Sea, promising resettlement in the United States for all refugees picked up by the Navy. In the first six months of this year, Seventh Fleet vessels picked up 567 refugees.

Bird Smugglers Held in Sydney

SYDNEY, Sept. 17 (Reuters) — Four men were scheduled to appear in court here today after police smashed a multimillion-dollar bird-smuggling racket alleged to have been organized by a fifth participant, a former American Mafia boss who was not expected to appear.

The four men, seized by police in weekend raids, were charged with illegally exporting various types of Australian cockatoos which the smugglers allegedly drugged and shipped to the United States and then sold for up to $3,500 each, police said. They can be bought in Australia for the equivalent of $1.40.

Identified as the head of the ring was Vincent (Big Vinnie) Teresa, a former Mafia chief who helped sell the smuggled birds, but who is unlikely to be charged because as a Mafia informer he is receiving FBI protection in the United States, police added.

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Waverley Root

Yams — a Source of Confusion (With Sweet Potatoes) as Well as of Food

PARIS — "As soon as the natives had cast off their fear," wrote Christopher Columbus, "they all went to their houses and each one brought what he had to eat, consisting of yams, which are roots like large radishes, which they sow and cultivate in all their lands, and is their staple food. They make bread of it and roast it."

"This offering of yams," The Horizon Cookbook commented, "was perhaps European man's first important encounter with the fare of the New World."

Uh-huh. But the yam is a native of the Old World. The Horizon Cookbook *was nevertheless right in* sp' e of itself, for what the natives of Hispaniola offered Columbus were almost certainly not yams, but sweet potatoes, which are included in "the fare of the New World."

On another page, the same book *saluted "the appearance in England* of the first yam from the New World *in 1564."*

Uh-huh. But Geoffrey Grigson, a *careful researcher, while agreeing* that yams first reached England in *the 16th century, says that they* came, not from the New World, but *from Africa.*

Finally the same yam-haunted *publication, going far out on the* limb, reported in a third passage that "when Senegalese slaves first discovered the strange sweet tuber growing in the West Indies, they named it *nyami*, their word for "to eat." Yams were soon brought to West Africa where they thrived in the subtropical soil, became staples of the native diet, and inspired much tribal ritual."

Uh-huh. But majority opinion holds that the movement of Negroes *and the movement of yams* from one hemisphere to the other *occurred in the same direction: it* was the enslaved Africans who carried the yam, already a staple in their country, to the Caribbean, along with their word for it.

General Confusion

The Horizon Cookbook may be *presumed to have been led astray* by the very general confusion between the yam and the sweet potato, concerning which only the primitive Papuans of New Guinea seem to have been able to make a clear distinction. They knew that the sweet potato was the tuber-producing plant cultivated by men, because the root resembled the male member.

You need not feel belittled if you *are less well informed about yams than Papuan savages, for you are in* good company. Europe's most distinguished 17th-century botanists took the sweet potato for a sort of yam, or vice versa, when both broke upon them at roughly the same time, the former imported from the West Indies by Spanish explorers, the latter from West Africa by Portuguese explorers. An excuse for continued confusion in our time is the looseness of popular usage. In the United States, Southerners often refer to the sweet potato as a yam, including those who organize yam festivals at which it is sweet potatoes that are eaten.

It is not impossible, however, that the yam did reach America before Columbus did, but if so it was carried, not by slaves, but by the African Equatorial Current. If it crossed the Atlantic by drifting, its likeliest landfall would have been in the region of the Guianas. It happens that this is precisely where yams today grow most abundantly in the New World, which is why the French call the starch extracted from them "Guiana arrowroot."

Vespucci's Story

Amerigo Vespucci is said to have heard the word *nyami*, or something like it, on the Brazilian seacoast. If so, it could hardly have been introduced by Africans, unless they were singularly mobile in those days. The first Negroes to reach America were landed on Hispaniola in 1503; Vespucci's last contact with Brazil occurred in 1505. It is highly improbable that Brazil had ever seen a Negro at that time, or a yam either.

All the early explorers of Brazil report that the staple food there, filling the niche which could have been occupied by the yam, was cassava: *none of them mentions yams.* There may be a simple explanation *for the Vespucci story, assuming* that he heard aright and that he has been quoted aright: I have read that there was a somewhat similar Brazilian Indian word; unfortunately not given by the source of this information, that referred to a food from which bread could be made, presumably cassava.

Nyami, which originally meant, as The Horizon Cookbook reported correctly, simply "to eat," thus represented a very simple, very *primitive idea, and it seems to have* been a very simple, very primitive word, one of those almost animal-like noises produced instinctively and by human beings in response to simple situations. Young children of all languages make similar noises to express pleasure with food; the English example is "yum-yum."

According to Georges Gibault, in his "Histoire des Legumes," the yam barely missed becoming an important European food in the 19th century. He reported that what he called the Chinese yam was first brought into France in 1846, where it was planted in the hothouses of the Paris Natural History Museum and promptly forgotten.

It had a second chance in 1850 when French Consul de Montigny sent some plants from Shanghai, together with a report pointing out that the yam was as important in China as the potato in Europe. This was at the time when the blight had destroyed virtually all the potatoes of Europe, so seed sellers tried to promote the yam as a substitute. The effort failed, Gibault explained, because of the difficulty of harvesting yams: the tubers often formed three feet or more below the surface, and they broke easily.

De Montigny had apparently neglected to explain how the Chinese got around this problem — they plowed *three-foot-deep furrows in* their fields and planted the yams in *the ridges between them.* Perhaps the French did not try very hard. *After all, there was one other draw*back which Gibault did not mention — the French climate.

The yam was thus left to the tropical and subtropical regions where it is really at home. It is within such climatic areas that it has become *the staple food of many popula*tions. One such area is the Trobri*and Islands, where the interneshing* of the importance of yams with a social order which was matrilineal, not to say matriarchal, promoted it to an instrument of power.

As Marvin Harris tells the story: "In recognition of the existence of matrilineal descent, at harvest time brothers acknowledged that a portion of the produce of the matrilineal lands was owed to their sisters and sent them presents of baskets filled with yams, their staple crop. The Trobriand chief relied on this custom to maintain his political *and economic base. He married the* sisters of the headmen of a large *number of sublineages. Some chiefs* acquired as many as two dozen wives, each of whom was entitled to an obligatory gift of yams from her brothers.

These yams were delivered to the chief's village and displayed on special yam racks. Some of the yams were then redistributed in elaborate feasts in which the chief validated his position as a "great provider," while the remainder were used to feed the canoe-building specialists, artisans, magicians, and family servants who thereby fell under the chief's control and enhanced his power."

© Waverley Root



Dave Smith/Los Angeles

Bisbee, Ariz., from a copper boom town to a center for the

Restorations

Young Artists, Artisar Reclaim a Dying Tow

By John M. Crewdson

BISBEE, Ariz. (NYT) — When the rich lode of copper began *to run out here a decade or so ago,* most of the miners went right along with it, leaving behind the shell of the once-charming Victorian hamlet their forefathers had built on the steep slope of the mile-high Mule Mountains.

But just about the time a place was being prepared for Bisbee on the national register of historic ghost towns, there came a young band of artists and artisans — writers, poets, musicians, painters, sculptors, makers of jewelry and pots — who snapped up the miners' *houses for little more than back tax*es and turned their talents to restoring *the faded charm of this town* just above the Mexican border.

As a result, a visit to Bisbee nowadays is like stepping into the 1880s, into a time-capsule village that looks much as it must have when the famed Copper Queen Mine was opened a century ago.

Modest Step

Having largely completed the town's restoration, its young residents are hoping to reclaim Bisbee for the arts. They have taken a modest step in that direction with, of all things, the first Bisbee Poetry Festival.

It was, all agreed, the cultural event of the season. All turned out to hear Lawrenc Ferlinghetti and a dozen or so known poets at a marathon day reading. Some, it wa came from as far away as T 95 miles miles to the southe listen.

Old Bisbee, however, whic sists mostly of retired mine their families, is not sure i comes the town's renaissan Ida Power, a native, put it, " still isn't full acceptance of they call the hippie group here

"They're having a slow ti justing to the fact that no lo *it a mining town," said* Jon man, a transplanted New Je who heads Cochise Fine Art the nonprofit group that spo the festival.

Support Needed

Friedman dreams nonethe someday overtaking Santa Fe cultural capital of the Sout and for that, he concedes, h need the support of the comm at large.

Not many of the town's old idents, however, were amor 400 or so culture-seekers wh a deconsecrated Roman C church to hear Ferlinghetti, of the Beat Generation of poe

Though Ferlinghetti, who proaching 60 (he says he dc know whether he was born i or 1920), was the only real lu on the program, Friedman a the audience that Allen Gi would have been present, too didn't have a paying job in Columbia."

Ferlinghetti, who appeared fee, read from some of his works and railed against son villains, such as recreationa cles. One of the new works, Mountain Dreams," was wri honor of Bisbee.

Ferlinghetti shared the stag *a cowboy poet named Drun* Hadley who punctuated his ings by *firing blanks from* shooter, and the crowd resp to both with whoops and holl

Friedman confided that berg, his friend Peter Orl Gary Snyder and Kenneth had all agreed to read at the Bisbee Poetry Festival, to b sented next spring. In the time, Friedman and his frie tend to go on offering an ever diet of concerts, lectures, re and showings, and working various crafts.

Up to now the artistic con ty has received more reco from outside Bisbee than The poetry festival, for ex was put on with a $2,500 gra *the National Endowment f* Arts.

But the city fathers and n the merchants lent a hand moting the festival, and m them benefited from it. T Copper Queen Hotel, a meti ly restored slice of late Vi gingerbread that is cooled wi instead of air conditioners, v to its hand-carved rafters wi tors, and so were the galleries, shops and saloons.

Tourist Potential

Although the town is not well-traveled path, new Bis and old agree that their ho considerable potential as a mecca.

What Friedman and the say they fear, however, is t of over-commercialization t hit neighboring Tombston fabled "town too tough t which is currently celebrat own 100th anniversary. Tom Friedman said with a touch dain, "is no longer authentic least."

Bisbee may be spared th however, because despite its pretensions, is basically just sleepy little Arizona border and there is an excellent chai all the poetry festivals in the would leave it pretty mu changed.

After the festival, the po and so did most of the visi few of the town's younger re lazed about on the nearly d veranda of the Copper Quee ing at long drinks and han the old-miners sat on their ? and talked of whether the would ever reopen.

Opera

'Cenerentola' in London More for Ears Than Eyes

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Sept. 17 (IHT) — If the English National Opera's new production of Rossini's "La Cenerentola," now in repertory at the Coliseum, is a visual trial, it is also an aural delight, most notably in the impeccably light and accurate coloratura of Della Jones in the title role of Cinderella.

She brings the house down at the end with as fluently spectacular an account of "Non piu mesta" (or whatever it's called in this English version) as one is likely to hear anywhere these days, and one leaves the theater hoping one day to encounter this fetching Cinderella in a setting more appropriate than the cutiepie white wedding cake decor provided by Roger Butlin for Colin Graham's production.

"La Cenerentola" is here given in a new, musicologically sanitized edition by Alberto Zedda, who recently performed a similar service for "The Barber of Seville." The cleansing process has removed some traditional numbers contributed to the original by Luca Agolini rather than Rossini, and also much spurious instrumentation, revealing many felicitous details in Rossini's original scoring.

As with Zedda's editing of "The Barber of Seville," one regrets only that he has ignored the problems posed by the Roman pitch in Rossini's time, for which both "The Barber of Seville" and "La Cenerentola" were composed. It was *about a full tone lower than the* internationally accepted pitch of today, with the result that today's singers are required to sing everything about a full tone higher than Rossini's singers did.

True Authenticity

A truly authentic "Barber," for example, would have Figaro singing the "Largo al factotum" in B flat rather than C, and Don Basilio singing "La calunnia" in C rather than D, as, indeed, most Basilios have done ever since "The Barber of Seville" moved north from Rome more than 150 years ago, the original key being simply impossibly high anywhere else.

In the ENO's "La Cenerentola," adherence to the original keys is probably just as well, since Miss Jones, as is true of most of today's *mezzo sopranos*, has more to offer at the top of her range than at the bottom, where the glory of Rossini's mezzos lay, and her Prince Ramiro, in the person of Graham Clark, has no trouble with high C's that should properly be B flats.

Supporting roles are all in good hands, as one has learned to expect from the ENO, the English mostly unintelligible, also as usual, at the ENO, and the performance is nicely paced by Mark Elder, recently named to succeed Sir Charles Grove as the company's musical director.

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Precious metals	89,430,491
Investment securities	444,395,056
Federal funds sold and securities purchased under agreements to resell	130,000,000
Loans, net of unearned income	1,858,454,968
Allowance for possible loan losses	(33,612,506)
Loans (net)	1,824,842,462
Customers' liability under acceptances	181,963,341
Bank premises and equipment	25,329,469
Accrued interest receivable	54,783,266
Other assets	93,560,711
	$3,679,274,731
LIABILITIES	
Deposits	$2,641,390,239
Short term borrowings	310,806,316
Acceptances outstanding	183,847,704
Accrued interest payable	122,591,392
Due to factored clients	102,921,665
Other liabilities	29,735,079
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY	
Common stock	100,000,000
Surplus	100,000,000
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	$3,679,274,731
Letters of credit outstanding	$ 168,682,229

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 7 Tuesday, September 18, 1979

EC Kills Rumor Of Currency Shift

USSELS, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) — finance ministers put an end to rumors of an impending nment of currency values n the European monetary sys-

e ministers, meeting here to- declared that their review of EMS had been "completed," the system was found to be functioning satisfactorily and that there would be no changes.

The announcement was something of a surprise, since officials had said earlier this month that the assessment of the system's performance could last into early October and that minor adjustments might be necessary in the makeup of the ecu and in the workings of the divergence indicator that monitors excessive currency fluctuations.

Another surprise was the announcement by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's chancellor of the Exchequer, that Britain would seek full membership in the EMS "later."

Jacques van Ypersele, the head of the EEC monetary committee that plays a key advisory role in the functioning of the EMS, said ministers "are all very satisfied with the system." "Everything is going well," said Mr. Van Ypersele, who is economic adviser to Belgium's premier.

He said in reply to reporters that *there had been no discussion of a* realignment of values within the EMS nor a change in the composition of the EMS currency, the ecu.

No Realignment

Manfred Lahnstein, West German state secretary, said the question of a realignment had not come up at the secret weekend talks in Paris of the "Big Five" ministers (*IHT*, Sept. 17) and that the German interest rate policy, considered tight by critics, had not come under attack.

Mr. Lahnstein said that West Germany favored the creation by the International Monetary Fund of a substitution account that would soak up excess dollar holdings of central banks. He said that West Germany supported the U.S. view that "there must be burden sharing in costs and interest rates."

Mr. Lahnstein's remarks that an EMS realignment had not been discussed in Paris and probably would not be brought up here, coupled with Mr. Van Ypersele's denial that any changes were considered, were seen as likely to dampen persistent rumors on the foreign exchange market that parity changes would be announced soon.

Mr. Lahnstein also defended West Germany's interest rate policy, saying it was "realistic."

In another matter, Sir Geoffrey told his colleagues that London cannot tolerate much longer the widening gap between its contributions to the EEC budget and the sums it gets back. He apparently *cited figures from a leaked, confi*dential commission report showing that Britain's estimated net contribution to the budget in 1980 would be in excess of 1.552 billion units of account (about $2.173 billion).

old Climbs o $353.50

NDON, Sept. 17 (NYT) — rice of gold sailed above $350 e first time today with dealers g the end of the spectacular ice is nowhere in sight.

avy buying in advance of tow's auction by the U.S. Treasushed the price to $350.75 an at this morning's fixing. By ng, it had climbed to $355.50 what was the second straight of more than a once unheard an ounce.

don't really see any end to it," ked one dealer here. "I see ng on the downside. There many sellers and nobody's red to go short."

e again, the rise was attributo rising worldwide inflation, warnings of recession and un- world currency markets. silot up as well to a new record 340 an ounce.

eager gold buyers again in- Mideast interests benefitting this year's sharp rise in the of oil. Specialists reported purchases of physical gold in on to short-term speculative g.

Treasury auction of some 21 s regarded as the key to still prices since it was last s auction that touched off test buying surge. Almost the lot was bought by Dresdner presumably on behalf of cus-, and its bid will be the obmuch attention tomorrow.

the auction's well bid for — think it will be — I see no why gold should not go up r $15 by the end of the ," said one operator.

ay's trading was not said to een as hectic as in some other sessions. Buying was steady, er, and marked by wide- reluctance to cash in profits up during the advance of 20 percent during the past

Meanwhile, the dollar eased on n exchange markets and the tumbled further in the face sening industrial strife.

is-Royce, the jet engine proshut all its plants today, idlore than 30,000 engineering s taking part in a national e. Although hundreds of emes showed up for work, the owned company said this was ough for efficient production. other 30,000 salaried workers also threatened with layoffs if spute, now in its third week, is ttled quickly.

-hearted attempt by the Bank gland to slow the pound's deresulted in a heavier assault eventually forced the central to intervene quite substantialsteady the currency, dealers

ling ended the day at $2.1528, from $2.1617 Friday. It had nuch lower, below $2.12 dur- day.

dollar slipped to 1.8118 the marks from 1.8122, and 09 Swiss francs from 1.6332.

ller, Volcker See Schmidt

N, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) — U.S. ry Secretary William Miller ederal Reserve Board Chair- Paul Volcker are to meet West an Chancellor Helmut dt on Sept. 29 in Hamburg, ment sources reported today.

Schmidt, Finance Minister Marthoefer and Otmar Emmpresident of the Bundesbank, attend the meeting.

agenda was not disclosed. scussions are likely to include ew of the world economic and ary situation.



'Is another depression very likely in. . .the near future? My answer is an unequivocal no. It's a function of a central bank to prevent such developments, and the probability of the Federal Reserve doing its job, I think, is very, very high.'
. . .Arthur Burns



'The U.S. central bank alone can't protect the American economy from an economic collapse. I believe there's a good chance that we'll have another depression within the next three to five years.'
. . .William McChesney Martin

2 Fed Ex-Chiefs Split on Economy Health

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) — The two most experienced U.S. economic policy-makers, as indicated by their opinions above, disagree sharply about the economy's health.

William McChesney Martin, who headed the Federal Reserve Board under Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, sees an array of somber developments darkening the business outlook. The price of real estate has climbed to levels that he said are "just ridiculous." The growth of the money supply is "virtually out of control throughout the world." The country is "floating on a sea of credit" and the average consumer's debt-payment burden, in terms of income, is "at the highest level in history."

Cooperation Eroding

His fundamental concern, however, is that international cooperation on the economic front is eroding. And he is convinced that, without such cooperation, a depression worse than any slump since the 1930s is likely. "The basic question involves international cooperation," he said, "and not simply whether world business happens to be conducted under a system of floating or fixed exchange rates."

"I'm afraid that we don't have sufficient international cooperation any more," Mr. Martin warned. He foresees a period in which major European nations, for instance, increasingly will work out their monetary arrangements simply with one another, rather than on a broader basis.

By no coincidence, he anticipates "more and more protectionism" on the trade front. Indeed, he feels that such a trend is under way. In the 1930s, protectionism was deemed a major factor in the severity of the Depression.

Mr. Martin maintained that various organizations designed to foster international cooperation, such as the International Monetary Fund and the Bank for International Settlements, are unlikely to provide much real help in a crunch.

He views the BIS, for example, as essentially a club for central bankers, rather than an institution with the clout to take swift, effective action in the event of an international economic crisis.

In contrast, Arthur Burns, who succeeded Mr. Martin at the Fed and served under Presidents Nixon, Ford and Carter and was President Eisenhower's chief economic adviser, cited the IMF and the BIS as reasons why "the mechanism is in place" to prevent the sort of breakdown in international cooperation *that marked the Depression.*

The IMF, he recalled, "was instrumental in persuading Britain and Italy, as well as numerous lesser nations, to pursue sounder economic and financial policies."

Depression Safeguard

He agrees with Mr. Martin that the BIS constitutes a sort of club where central bankers meet regularly. But he regards this as a safeguard against a new depression. Because they do keep in close tough, he said, the major central bankers are prepared now to move in concert against any incipient economic collapse.

Although Mr. Burns seems more optimistic, he also sees major difficulties facing business in coming years. "There are imbalances in this economy that economists are not paying sufficient attention to," he said. "I would not be surprised if the current slowdown turns out to be a fairly serious recession."

Sounding much like Mr. Martin, Mr. Burns cited "a record-high consumer debt burden" as one such imbalance. He expresseed deep concern about problems ranging from inflation to "the quality of lending that has been taking place" at home and across national borders.

No Debacle

However, Mr. Burns does not believe that such economic problems mean a new depression is near. He conceded that "intensifying inflation will make our economy more sluggish, but I don't see it leading to any sort of economic debacle."

He noted that "by stepping on the monetary brake in 1974, we were able to bring the inflation rate down from something like 12 percent in 1974 to something under 7 percent in 1975 to less than 5 percent in 1976."

He feels that the Fed has the capacity to keep a financial crisis from leading to deep economic trouble. Regarding risky loans, he said: "Our regulatory mechanism is stronger nowadays. I'm thinking of bank examinations and bank reports. They are far more intensive than they used to be."

Rally on NYSE Sags On Rate-Hike Fears

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed in active trading despite a strong opening today as investors grew cautious ahead of tomorrow's meeting by the Federal Open Market Committee, the Federal Reserve's key policy-making group.

Money market analysts said the avoidance of a United Auto Workers strike against General Motors probably will put more pressure on the Fed to tighten monetary policy further.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 2.73 at 881.83. But declines led advances 795 to 650 as volume shrank to 37.82 million shares from 41.98 million Friday.

Analysts said the market initially firmed on news of the GM contract agreement because many had feared a strike would push the economy into a steep slide. But they said investors later grew concerned about the possible inflationary impact of the settlement, details of which have not been disclosed. This raised fears the Fed would move to tighten credit as an offset.

Many analysts believe the prime lending rate of commercial banks could rise to 13¼ percent this week. Analysts said heavy loan demand, coupled with high costs that banks are encountering in raising lendable funds, will put additional upward pressure on bank-lending charges.

"I think a 13¼ percent prime rate is guaranteed within the next two weeks," said Donald Maude, research director for Merrill Lynch Government Securities. "A 13½ percent rate is almost guaranteed over the next month or so," he added.

So far, the steep rise in the rates charged on bank loans does not appear to have discouraged borrowings. In the week ended last Wednesday, for instance, commercial and industrial loans on the books of the leading New York banks rose $192 million. That followed a record $1.1-billion rise the previous week. In the past 15 weeks, such loans have risen at a 33.4-percent annual rate.

Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers opined that a GM strike would probably have prompted the Fed to hold monetary policy on its current course. With the settlement at GM, the Fed will now be able to concentrate on the problem of the recent "exceedingly strong" growth of the monetary aggregates, he said. As a result, he expects the Fed to tighten policy a "bit more" tomorrow. Investors were also disturbed by the continuing steep rise in the price of gold.

Actively traded GM added ⅜ at 62 on the contract news. Chrysler, whose plea for government assistance was rejected over the weekend, eased ⅜ to 7½.

IBM, also active, rose ¾ to 68⅝.

Heavily traded Charter added 2¹⁄₈ at 42 and the warrants 2⅜ to 38⅜. The Supreme Court of the Bahamas ordered liquidation proceedings

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Factory Capacity In U.S. Off 1.3%

From Agency Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 — Operations at U.S. factories dropped 1.3 percent in August to the lowest level since June of last year, the Federal Reserve Board reported today. It said factory operations declined to 84.6 from 85.9 percent of capacity in July.

Since March, factory activity has fallen 2.5 percent, when it reached 87.1 percent, the highest level since 1973. The weakest sector last month was automobiles, registering a 15-percent decline. The sharp overall decline offers increased evidence of the nation's slide into a recession and reflects the 1.1-percent fall last month in overall industrial output reported late last week.

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Auto Maker Chief to Retire

U.S. Asks Outside Experts To Review Chrysler's Plan

By Judith Miller

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (NYT) — The Treasury Department has asked the accounting firm of Price Waterhouse and several investment banks to help the government scrutinize the financial rescue plan submitted Saturday by ailing Chrysler, according to government and industry sources.

[John Riccardo, Chrysler chairman and chief executive, said today that he will retire this week to make it easier for the auto maker to obtain federal loan guarantees, because in the minds of many, "I am closely associated with the past management of a troubled company." Mr. Riccardo, 55, who has been chairman since Oct. 1, 1975, said he will ask directors to grant him early retirement effective Thursday, news agencies reported from Detroit.

[Chrysler president Lee Iacocca is expected to take over as chief executive officer. Mr. Iacocca joined Chrysler last November after being fired as president of Ford Motor. At that time, Mr. Riccardo said that he expected to turn over his duties to Mr. Iacocca in about a year. Mr. Riccardo also said he was advised recently by physicians to retire because of a heart ailment.]

Morgan Stanley, First Boston *and Lazard Freres are among the* investment banks from whom the department is seeking assistance, the sources said.

A partner in Lazard Freres, Felix Rohatyn, has played a key role in the financial rehabilitation of New York City as chairman of the Municipal Assistance Corp., but it could not be immediately determined whether Mr. Rohatyn would be involved in the Chrysler rescue.

In advising corporations on how to raise money, investment banks closely examine their financial condition so that lenders or purchasers of securities can be assured of a corporation's ability to meet its obligations. Accounting firms also have expertise in examining the books and records of corporations to assess their financial condition.

Lifting Onus

Obtaining evaluations of Chrysler's plight from a group of third parties would lift some of the onus from the Carter administration and Congress in deciding the form and size of any government assistance for Chrysler, sources pointed out.

Saturday, Treasury Secretary William Miller told the nation's third-largest auto manufacturer to reduce its request for $1.2 billion in immediate and standby federal loan guarantees and to revise the inch-thick financial rehabilitation plan senior company officials presented to the department in a meeting here (IHT, Sept. 17).

Although Mr. Miller called Chrysler's plan "preliminary," Treasury Department officials asked Price Waterhouse, one of the nation's most prominent accounting firms, and the investment banks to evaluate the plan as well as additional information the department has asked Chrysler to submit.

Specifically, Price Waterhouse is to scrutinize the background information about Chrysler's operations *contained in the current plan and* the additional requested data. The investment banks have been asked to consult with the department on Chrysler's projected credited needs and financing assumptions.

In the plan submitted Saturday, for example, the company projected it would lose $1.07 billion this year, $482 million in 1980 and return to *profitability by 1981.* The company also stated that it would need about $2.1 billion to continue as a full-line auto maker. The company contends it can raise about $900 million by 1982 through the sale of further assets; it might be able to raise another $700 million, but Chrysler projected no way of raising the balance of $500 million. If it were to receive federal assistance, the company promised to repay it by 1985.

Meanwhile, Neil Goldschmidt, President Carter's new Transportation Secretary, said yesterday that Chrysler should not expect help from the government in the form of exemptions from federal air pollution or fuel mileage standards.

U.S. Might Seek Breakup of IBM Into Five Firms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ) — The Justice Department, in any consent decree negotiations with International Business Machines, is likely to press for a divestiture plan that would break IBM into several "full-line" *computer* companies, according to a senior department official.

The official outlined the department's view of the 10-year-old antitrust case after IBM agreed to a federal appeals court request that the company discuss a possible settlement with the new attorney general, Benjamin Civiletti.

It is understood that a department task force has tentatively recommended breaking IBM into as many as five companies — each capable of mounting its own research and development, manufacturing, sales and service operations for a range of computer products.

The department official said, however, that he expects any discussions with IBM have only a "1 in 10" chance of resulting in a mutually acceptable settlement of the lawsuit.

Nicholas Katzenbach, IBM's general counsel and a former U.S. attorney general, said: "If that is the Justice Department's notion of settlement, then it has a zero chance of success."

siness Chiefs Oppose Chrysler Bailout

W YORK, Sept. 17 (AP-DJ). e U.S. government should not ue Chrysler, say many top ers of major U.S. corpora-

And even most executives' upport a federal aid package s doubts or qualifications, a wide survey by the Wall Journal found.

e right solution is to let the l forces take place," said Jack , president of Norris Industa diversified manufacturer in California. "Chrysler's failuld channel the business they o stronger enterprises and then the economy. Having a member in the economy help it, but only helps make ker," he said.

odore Brophy, chairman of al Telephone & Electronics, "I believe Chrysler isn't the as Lockheed, and we establish gerous precedent of interfer- with the free-market system if y yes to Chrysler and let a Grant fail." (Lockheed Corp. received government aid and recovered.)

Doubts about whether the government is even able to rescue Chrysler were expressed by Joseph Collinson, chairman of Textron, the big conglomerate. He said that he has no qualms about the principle of government aid — a Chrysler-like situation "comes so seldom" that he discounts the threat of growing federal control over industry — but he thinks that the auto maker should be helped only if it can show that "it can survive and later be a profit-making corporation."

To help determine whether any rescue plans are workable, Paul Barnes, president of Talley Industries, a diversified consumer-products maker, would want "an independent board" composed of banking people, marketing specialists and production experts to "evaluate Chrysler's going-ahead plan from both a financial and marketing standpoint."

Of the executives who favor some federal help to the auto maker, most held a view similar to that of Richard Lenon, chairman of International Minerals & Chemical. "My principal concern is with the people — not only employees of Chrysler but also those of suppliers of that company," he said.

Peter Scotese, president of Springs Mills, a large textile company, said he thought that the auto industry is too important to leave to General Motors and Ford Motor Co.

The save-the-jobs plea is not convincing to Tandy Corp. president Phil North. "Don't tell me that if Chrysler went under, that many fewer automobiles are going to be sold or that many fewer bumpers are going to be made," he said. "The employees would just get their checks from a different employer, and the cars, instead of saying Chrysler on the front, would say GM or Volkswagen."

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

September 11, 1979

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —							
39¼	29⅛	ACF 2.24	5.9	7	139	38⅛	37¾	37¾	
23⅞	15⅝	AMF 1.24	7.4	7	229	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
29⅜	13	AM Intl .28	1.7	6	308	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
12⅞	8⅞	APL 1	8.6		29	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
45½	33¾	ARA 1.82	5.0	7	373	36⅞	36½	36¾	+ ¾
31⅜	21⅜	ASA 1.40	4.7		1049	29½	27¼	29½	+2⅜
12¾	8½	ATO .48	4.3	5	113	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ¼
22⅞	20¾	AVX s .24	1.1	13	130	22¼	21½	22	— ⅞
38¼	29½	AbbtLb 1	2.7	14	531	37⅝	36	37½	+1⅛
23¾	16¼	AcmeC 1.20	5.4	5	35	22⅛	21½	22⅛	+ ⅜
5⅝	3⅜	AdmDg .04	.9	6	32	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
13	10¼	AdaEx 1.28e	10.		56	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ¼
7⅞	3⅞	AdmMl .20e	4.0	6	31	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
36⅞	28⅜	AetnLf s1.80	5.5	5	1088	33	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	17⅝	Ahmans 1.20	4.7	5	34	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
3½	2	Aileen			107	3⅛	2⅞	3	
35⅜	23⅛	AirPrd .60	1.8	10	432	33¾	33	33	— ¼
25	15¼	AirbFrt 1.20	5.0	10	16	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	11¼	Akzona .80	5.0	9	289	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ⅜
8⅞	7¾	AlaP dpf.87	11		12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
94⅜	77	AlaP pf 9	12.		z2110	78	d76⅝	76⅞	—1⅛
108	97½	AlaP pf 11	11.		z120	101	99½	99½	
86¾	72	AlaP pf 8.16	11.		z10	73½	73½	73½	—1
86¼	71¾	AlaP pf 8.28	11.		z110	74	72¾	72¾	—1¼
16⅜	13⅜	Alagsco 1.40	9.0	9	8	15½	15½	15½	
27¼	13½	AlaskIn .66	2.6	23	102	26¼	25¾	25¼	— ⅞
45⅛	23½	Albany 1	2.4	10	18	42⅛	41⅜	41⅝	— ⅜
[illegible]	6¼	Alberto .36	4.6	9	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	
46	31	Albrtsn 1.20	2.7	8	40	44¼	43¾	44	+ ¼
41⅛	30¼	AlcanA 2	4.9	5	1142	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅛
32	22¾	AlcoStd 1.40	4.5	6	27	31⅛	30⅜	31⅛	+ ⅜
9⅝	5¼	Alexdr .40	5.1	6	87	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	
34⅝	18½	AllgCp 1	3.0	8	41	33¼	32¾	33¼	
28⅞	25⅛	AlgCp pf2.86	10.		7	28	28	28	+ ⅛
14¾	6½	AlgAir		5	478	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
28⅜	18	AlgAir pf1.87	8.4		151	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
26⅜	13¾	AlgLud 1.28	5.0	5	309	25½	25¼	25½	
42	30	AlgLd pf 3	7.4		47	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜	
23¾	21	AlgLd pf2.19	10.		152	21⅜	21¼	21¼	
18⅜	15¼	AllgPw 1.76	11.	7	201	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ¼
17¼	14¼	AllenGp s 1	6.6	6	x92	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ¼
34½	20⅝	Allergan .60	2.0	11	106	30⅝	29½	30⅛	+ ⅞
42⅞	27⅞	AlliaCh 2	4.8	9	1247	u42⅞	41	41¼	— ½
13⅜	9⅞	AlldMnt .86	6.9	7	53	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
22¼	10⅝	AlldPd .60	3.1	12	9	19⅜	19¼	19⅛	
27½	20⅞	AlldStr 1.60	6.1	6	1056	26¾	26⅛	26⅛	
38⅞	27¾	AllisCh 1.80	4.9	6	359	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅛	AllrAu .64b	4.0	9	34	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
21⅜	14½	AlphPr .72a	3.5	8	6	20⅜	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
57¼	43⅜	Alcoa 2.80	4.9	4	1084	u57⅜	56½	56⅝	— ⅛
24⅞	13⅛	AmlSug 1	4.2	9	46	24⅜	23½	24	+ ½
43½	36½	Amax s1.80	4.2	9	534	42¾	42⅛	42½	+ ¼
57½	43⅛	Amax pf 3	5.3		13	57	55⅞	56½	+ ⅜
32¾	14	Amcord 1.40	4.7	8	73	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅜
25⅜	16¼	Amrce 1.32	5.5	6	7	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	+ ¼
48¾	23¼	AHess 1.40	3.3	6	637	43¾	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅞
107½	56	AHes pf3.50	3.7		53	96	94½	94½	—1
17⅝	10⅜	AmAir .40	3.0	2	452	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
8	4	AmAir wt			260	5¾	5½	5½	
21¾	18¾	AAir pf 2.18	12.		557	19	18¾	18¾	
20⅝	12¾	ABakr 1.20b	8.0	7	8	15	15	15	
67⅛	45½	ABrnds 5	7.6	7	183	66¼	65¾	66	+ ⅜
33½	30⅝	ABrd pf2.75	8.8		31	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
35⅛	28¾	ABrd pf2.67	7.9		97	33¾	33	33⅝	+ ½
47⅜	32⅝	ABdcst 1.20	2.7	8	747	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	13¼	ABldM .70	4.6	7	18	15½	15⅜	15⅜	
41⅛	34½	AmCan 2.80	7.1	6	167	39½	39	39½	— ⅛
22¼	19⅝	ACan pf1.75	8.9		6	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
6⅞	2⅛	ACentry			19	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
32⅛	23¾	ACyan 1.60	5.2	9	558	31½	30½	30½	— ¾
15⅝	8⅜	AmDistl			50	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
30¼	19⅝	ADT 1.32e	6.1	8	198	21¾	21¼	21⅝	— ⅛
23⅞	19½	AElPw 2.18	11.	9	1099	19¾	19½	19½	
¼	1-32	AElPw rt			14938	1-16	1-32	3-64	—1-64
36¾	27¾	AmExp 1.80	5.2	7	767	34⅞	34	34⅜	+1
14¾	8¾	AFamil .60b	5.1	5	118	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	19	AGlBd 2e	9.9		64	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
20⅜	15½	AGnCv 1.44	7.2		x24	20⅛	20	20	
38⅛	22⅜	AGnIns 1	2.8	6	630	36¼	36	36	+ ⅛
16½	9⅞	AHeritLf .48	3.4	9	9	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
20⅜	12	AmHoist 1	4.9	6	347	u20¾	20⅛	20¼	— ¼
30¼	24⅝	AHome 1.50	5.2	12	1308	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
34⅜	23⅜	AmHosp .80	2.3	13	937	u34⅞	34⅛	34¼	
13⅞	8	AmInvt .40	3.7	7	150	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
36⅜	18	AMI .80	2.4	11	176	33¾	33	33⅛	— ⅜
9¼	4⅝	AmMotrs		3	530	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
47	36	ANatR 3.20	7.5	8	123	46½	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
31½	24½	ASLFl n.60a	2.1	6	9	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
19⅝	10¼	AShip .80a	4.6	56	116	18⅛	17¼	17¼	— ⅞
58¼	39	AStand 3	5.4	7	225	56¼	55¼	55½	+ ¼
10¾	6	ASterli .32	3.2	11	421	10½	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
32½	23½	AmStr .80	2.5	4	x24	32	31⅝	31¾	+ ¼
59⅝	57¾	AmStr pf			21	58¼	58	58¼	+ ¼
64⅜	55½	ATT 5	8.9	7	2246	56½	56⅛	56¼	
67⅞	59¼	ATT pf 4	6.6		15	60¾	60½	60½	— ⅛
49⅜	43⅝	ATT pf 3.64	8.0		63	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
50⅝	44⅞	ATT pf 3.74	8.0		343	46⅝	46¼	46½	— ¼
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk .92	6.5	5	10	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
19	14⅜	AWat pf1.43	8.2		z100	17½	17½	17½	
13½	11¼	AWat pf1.25	11.		z200	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ¾
14¼	11¾	AWa Spf1.25	11.		z140	12	d11	11	—1⅛
21	15⅛	Ameron 1	5.3	6	5	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
14¾	9½	AmesD .40b	2.9	5	11	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
42⅝	27¼	Ametek 1.80	4.4	10	45	41⅝	40⅞	41	— ⅛
24	15⅝	Amfac 1.20	5.1	6	131	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
40⅛	29½	AMPInc .76	2.1	12	302	35⅜	35⅝	35½	
23⅝	13⅝	Ampco .60	2.8	7	23	21½	21½	21½	
18¾	10⅞	Ampex .05e	.3	11	938	18⅝	18¼	18½	+ ¼
7⅛	2⅝	AmrepCp		8	19	6⅝	6	6	
24⅜	14⅛	Amstar 1.35	6.0	9	281	23⅜	22	22⅝	— ⅜
43	29⅞	Amsted 2	4.9	7	43	40½	40⅛	40½	+ ½
21⅞	14¾	Analog s		16	132	u21½	20¾	20⅞	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
18¾	16	Anchor s1.20	6.6	5	39	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	18⅛	AnClay 1.12	5.0	6	x18	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Angelica .34	4.9	7	24	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	8½	Anixter .40	2.3	8	65	17⅞	17½	17½	
29⅞	18⅝	Apache s.40	1.4	12	441	u30	29	29¼	+ ⅜
17⅞	7½	ApldDig		8	117	9⅛	8⅞	9	
11½	5⅛	ApplMg		9	45	10	9¾	9¾	
27⅞	17½	Arcata 1.12	4.5	6	29	25¾	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅛
35	28¾	Arcat pf 2	6.2		8	33¼	32½	32½	—1
31¼	25	Arcat pf2.16	7.1		10	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅜
25⅜	12⅛	ArchrD .20b	.8	14	923	24½	24	24	— ⅛
11⅜	6	ArctEn .10e	1.3	14	33	8	7½	8	+ ¼
21⅜	18⅛	ArizPS 2	10.	7	333	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	— ⅛
112⅜	103	ArlPpf10.70	10.		z100	104½	104½	104½	+1½
17⅞	8⅝	ArkBst .60b	5.8	22	5	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ¼
46¼	28⅜	ArkLGs 2.20	4.8	10	297	46¼	45⅝	46	
5¼	1⅝	ArlenRlty			2134	3½	3⅛	3⅜	+ ¼
10⅛	5¼	Armada		9	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
23⅞	17	Armco 1.50	6.4	5	273	23½	23⅜	23⅜	
30½	25⅜	Arm pf 2.10	7.0		116	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	+ ⅛
55	47	Armr pf4.75	10.		y110	48	47	47	
20⅝	14⅞	ArmCk 1.10	6.1	8	77	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
32	18⅛	ArmRu 1.20	5.7	5	80	21¼	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
22⅞	15¾	AroCorp 1b	4.7	5	26	21¾	21⅜	21¼	— ¼
24⅝	7⅞	ArrowE .20r	.8	7	152	u26⅛	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅜
18¾	12	Arvin 1	7.4	4	77	14⅛	13½	13½	— ⅜
25⅝	13⅜	Asarco 1	4.1	5	855	24¾	24¼	24⅜	+ ½
45½	31	AshlOil s 2	5.0	6	196	39⅞	39½	39¾	+ ½
21½	15⅝	AsdDG 1.50	7.6	7	68	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Athlone 1.20	6.1	5	28	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
22⅞	17½	AtCyEl 1.84	9.7	8	78	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
71	49⅛	AtlRich 2.80	4.0	9	1049	70⅞	70⅜	70½	+ ⅛
49¼	41	AtlRc pf3.75	8.7		z410	44	43	43¼	+1⅛
84⅝	58¾	AtlRc pf2.80	3.3		15	84¼	84	84	— ¼
20⅛	9½	AtlasCp			88	18⅛	17½	17½	— ⅜
37⅛	27¼	AutoDta .64	1.8	16	83	36½	36⅛	36⅛	
32	18½	AvcoCp 1.20	4.8	3	326	26⅛	25	25⅛	— ⅜
66½	42	Avco pf 3.20	6.2		4	51¾	51¼	51¼	
79	49	Avco pf 4.20	6.6		4	63½	63½	63½	+ ¼
19⅜	12⅛	Avery .60	3.1	9	20	19½	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
26⅞	13⅜	Avnet .80	3.3	7	208	25⅜	24	24⅛	—1⅛
59	45⅝	Avon 2.80	5.6	12	397	50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅛
		— B—B—B —							
65¾	12½	BAV Liq 52c			13	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ¼
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mtg			23	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅝	Bache .50a	4.5	7	260	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
49	27	BakrInt .60	1.3	15	207	48⅞	47½	48	
40½	17½	BaldwU 1.20	3.3	8	23	37	36¼	36⅞	— ⅜
60	28⅝	BldU pf 2.06	3.8		8	55	54½	54½	—1½
28⅞	20¾	BallCp 1.40	5.7	6	64	25¾	24¾	24¾	—1
48⅝	31⅛	BallyMf s.10	.3	25	1541	35⅝	34¼	34½	—1⅛
26⅞	21⅝	BaltGE 2.44	10.	7	125	23⅞	23½	23½	— ⅜
24⅜	18¼	BanCal .92	4.3	5	9	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
19½	11¼	Bandag .60	3.3	10	x301	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ¼
29¾	17⅜	BangPnt .80	3.0	5	16	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
43¼	30⅜	BkNY 2.44a	6.0	6	461	40⅝	39¾	40½	+1⅛
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa 1.04	6.8	5	19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
30⅞	23¼	BnkAm 1.32	4.7	7	579	28⅜	28	28	
48⅛	32⅞	BankTr 3	6.6	6	85	45⅞	45¼	45⅛	— ¼
29	25⅝	BkTr pf2.50	9.6		82	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
17	8¼	Banner .14	1.3	9	67	11	10⅝	10¾	+ ¼
18⅞	10⅝	BardCR .36	2.4	11	241	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
21⅜	15½	BarnGp s.80	3.9	6	45	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
23½	14⅜	BarryW s.52	2.6	12	92	20¾	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
53⅝	32¼	Bausch 2	3.9	9	359	53⅛	51⅛	51⅜	—1⅜
27	23½	Bausch wi			11	26⅞	26¼	26¼	— ½
47⅞	33⅜	BaxtTrv .50	1.1	15	285	47¼	46	46⅛	— ⅜
9¾	2⅝	BayColP		100	336	9⅛	8⅝	9	— ⅛
24¾	18¾	BaySlG 2	7.8	8	157	u26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	+1⅛
12½	9	BavkClg .48	4.2	6	1	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
38	25	Bearing .92	2.9	9	138	31½	31	31¼	+ ⅜
27½	20⅛	BeatFd 1.20	5.6	8	630	22	21¼	21¼	— ¼
57⅞	43⅝	Beat pf 3.38	7.5		126	45⅜	45⅛	45⅛	
29⅜	20	Beckm .28	1.0	17	128	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ½
38⅞	30⅝	BectnD .84	2.4	12	88	34¾	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
37½	20	Beech 1	2.9	10	596	35¼	34⅜	34⅞	—1¼
11⅜	2⅞	Beker		15	264	11¼	10⅞	11	
44⅝	24⅝	BelcoP s.80	1.9	9	231	43	42	42¼	— ½
30⅝	19¼	Belden 1.60	5.4	6	30	30	29½	29½	
9	6¼	BeldnH .36b	4.9	6	16	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
21⅞	14¾	BellHow .96	4.5	15	128	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¼
11⅜	5½	BellInd .20a	1.8	7	206	11¼	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
19⅞	17⅞	BelCd g s1.52			23	18⅝	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
30	19½	Bemis 1.40	4.7	7	1163	30	29¾	29¾	
43½	33½	Bendix 2.56	6.1	6	119	43⅜	41⅞	41⅞	—1¼
32⅛	21⅛	BenfCp 2	6.6	6	282	30⅝	29⅞	30⅛	— ⅛
48	40⅝	Benef pf4.30	10.		11	43	43	43	
50¾	43	Benef pf4.50	10.		z40	45	45	45	
140¼	97½	Benef pf5.50	4.1		z10	134½	134½	134½	+3¼
5¼	2⅜	BengtB		13	440	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	3½	BerkeyP		13	203	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
32⅛	20½	BestPd .16	.6	9	39	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅜
25½	19⅛	BethStl 1.60	6.7	3	1155	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
43⅜	29⅜	BigThr .88	2.0	16	57	u43½	43	43	— ⅜
33⅜	14½	Binney .80	2.5	15	153	32½	31⅛	31½	— ¾
36⅛	17⅝	BisFSL 1.20	3.6	7	6	33⅜	33½	33½	
25¼	15½	BlackDr .68	2.9	12	308	24⅛	23½	23¾	+ ¼
23⅝	19⅛	BlairJns 1	4.4	7	6	23	22½	22½	— ½
25½	13¾	BlissL 1.10	4.6	8	13	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
26⅜	19⅞	BlckHR 1.60	6.2	9	135	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
29½	18¼	BlueB 1.60	5.9	6	179	28⅛	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
14	5⅝	Bluebrd .28	2.0	9	37	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝	3⅞	BobbieBr		4	89	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
49⅞	37¼	Boeing s 1	2.1	7	1643	49½	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	23½	BoiseC 1.50	4.0	7	100	37½	36⅞	37⅛	— ⅛
29¾	24⅝	Borden 1.82	7.1	6	572	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
34½	26	BorgW 2	6.3	5	57	32⅝	32	32	+ ⅛
9⅞	4¾	Bormns .20	3.6	4	24	5⅝	5½	5½	— ¼
25⅞	20⅝	BosEd 2.44	11.	6	62	21⅞	21⅜	21⅜	
93	78	BosE pf8.88	11.		z300	81	80	80	
12	10	BosE pr1.17	12.		15	10⅛	10	10⅛	
14⅞	12⅝	BosE pr1.46	11.		9	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	Braniff .44	3.7	7	309	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
46¾	20⅛	BraunC .80	1.9	14	230	44¼	42¾	43	— ¾
30¼	24½	BrigSt 1.20a	4.3	8	123	27⅞	27⅜	27¾	+ ¼
38¼	30⅛	BristM 1.44	3.9	11	1106	37	36⅝	36⅞	+ ⅜
44	35½	BristM pf 2	5.0		12	40	39½	40	
28⅞	16⅞	BritPet 1.02e	3.9	5	x288	26	25⅜	25⅝	
19½	14½	BrkwGl 1.08	6.8	10	11	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	BkyUG 2.02	8.9	7	35	22⅝	22½	22¾	
26⅛	24¾	BkUG pf2.47	9.8		4	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
23⅝	14⅞	BwnSh 1	4.7	5	7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
19¼	7¼	Brown .30	1.9	5	21	15⅝	15½	15½	
29	22½	BwnGp 2	7.4	5	17	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ½
15⅝	11	BwnFer .60	4.3	9	438	14¼	14	14	— ¼
17⅜	12¼	Brnswk .80	5.5	6	201	14⅞	14½	14½	
34¼	27⅜	Brnsk pf2.40	8.4		20	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
42	20	BrshW 2	4.7	8	73	u42½	41¾	42⅛	+ ⅝
25	15¼	BucyEr .88	4.4	7	230	20⅜	19⅞	19⅞	— ½
36½	22	BuffFo 1.80	5.1	8	5	35½	35½	35½	
16⅜	10	Bundy 1	7.5	5	53	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜	+ ½
20⅝	17⅜	BunkrH 1.90	11.		15	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
29⅜	9½	BunkR .84	3.3	7	237	26⅜	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
29¾	18	BnkR pf1.50	5.8		10	26	25¾	26	+ ⅜
20¾	16¼	BurlInd 1.40	7.8	7	538	18⅛	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
65	35	BurlNo 2.10	3.4	5	598	62⅛	61	61⅛	— ⅛
7½	6⅛	BrlNo pf .55	7.9		11	7	7	7	
58¼	36	BrlNo pf2.85	5.1		116	57	55⅝	55½	— ¼
29½	17½	Burndy 1	3.4	10	12	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
7½	2½	BrnsRL .10e	1.6		358	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
83¼	64⅝	Burrgh 2.20	3.1	11	723	72	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
25¼	14	Butlrin s.80	3.3	9	18	24¼	23¾	24⅛	+ ½
13⅝	6⅞	Buttes		43	494	12½	11¾	12	+ ⅜
		— C—C—C —							
30¼	27	CBI Ind s		12	243	28¼	27½	27½	
60¼	44⅛	CBS 2.60	4.8	8	163	54	53⅝	53¾	+ ⅜
10¼	4¾	CCI		6	182	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
59⅞	29	CIT 2.60	4.4	9	546	58¾	58½	58½	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅝	CLC .24	2.2	23	13	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
16	7⅝	CNA Fn		4	149	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
20½	13¼	CNA pf 1.10	5.9		28	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
12⅝	9⅝	CNAI 1.08a	10.		15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
56	47⅛	CPC 3	5.4	8	287	55¾	54¾	55⅛	+1⅛
17	14¼	CP Nat 1.64	10.	8	11	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
28½	14⅜	CTS .80	3.0	11	519	27⅞	26⅛	26⅞	—1⅛
50	26⅝	CabotC 1.60	3.6	7	175	45⅝	44¾	44⅞	— ¾
19	7¾	Cadence		6	30	16	15	15⅛	—1⅛
36⅛	18⅝	Caesars s		44	2289	19¾	18⅝	18⅝	—1⅛
22½	13	CalFin .50b	2.2	13	452	u23⅛	22	23	+1
7¼	2⅝	CamerB		10	24	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
23⅛	17	CmRL g s.50			280	u23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅞
37½	31⅛	CamSp 1.76	5.4	8	271	33⅝	32½	32½	— ¾
28½	19⅞	CampT 1.08	4.6	8	50	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
34⅜	18⅝	CdPac g1.40e			626	34¼	33⅜	34⅛	
16⅛	9	CanalR .64	4.0	19	x22	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	
24⅝	18⅛	CanMil n1.16	5.8	6	38	20⅛	19¾	20	
47¾	36¾	CapCits .20	.4	11	242	45⅛	45	45	— ⅜
26	18¾	CapHold .92	3.9	8	229	23¾	23¼	23½	— ¼
5¾	3⅛	Caring g.07e			49	5⅜	5½	5⅝	
29⅜	18¼	Carlisle s.90	3.4	7	22	27⅜	26½	26½	— ½
61	52	CaroCO 5	9.4		z170	53¼	53	53	— ¾
10⅛	5⅞	CaroFrg .40	5.5	6	39	7½	7⅛	7¼	— ⅜
23⅞	18¼	CarPw 2.08	10.	7	148	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
28¾	24¾	CarP pf2.67	10.		3	25⅞	25½	25½	— ½
32¾	22⅞	CarTec 1.90	6.0	7	41	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅜
13	10⅜	CarrGn .98e	8.3		5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
21¾	16⅝	CarsPir 1.10	5.6	5	91	20	19¼	19½	
20½	13¾	CartHw 1.10	5.4	8	136	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	24¾	CartHw pf 2	5.9		45	34⅛	34	34	— ⅛
8⅝	6¾	CartWal .40	5.1	9	30	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
10½	6⅝	CascNG .67r	6.4	7	49	u10⅝	10⅛	10½	
22¼	14⅝	CastlCk .80b	4.3	9	174	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
63	52⅞	CatrpT 2.10	3.8	8	694	56¼	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	10⅞	CecoCo .60	4.3	4	15	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
48⅜	38½	Celanse 3.20	6.7	5	162	47⅞	47⅛	47½	
50¼	44¼	Celan pf4.50	10.		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
8	3	Cenco		20	1509	u 8½	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
29¼	14¼	Centex .25	.9	12	139	29⅛	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
16½	14⅛	CenSoW 1.42	9.7	6	527	14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
21⅞	18	CenHud 1.96	11.	6	16	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
17½	15¼	CenIlLt 1.70	10.	7	44	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
29⅞	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87	11.		z2720	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
28	24	CnlLt pf2.62	10.		z100	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
14⅛	12¼	CenllPS 1.36	10.	6	35	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
37¼	18	CenLaE 1.68	4.6	8	167	37⅛	36¾	36¾	
16¼	13¼	CeMPw 1.52	10.	7	33	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅞	CenSoya .84	6.5	6	180	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
28¾	23	CenTel 1.84	6.6	9	81	28⅛	27¾	28	
54⅛	19¾	CentrDat 1b	1.9	17	242	53⅛	51¾	51⅞	— ⅜
8⅞	6⅝	CntryTel .60	7.2	7	13	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
24⅝	15¼	Crt-teed .90	5.0	11	96	18⅝	17⅞	18	
23	15¼	CessAir .80	4.0	7	586	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ¼
28	19	Chmpln 1.40	5.2	6	411	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	19¼	Chml pf1.20	4.5		3	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
13¾	9	ChamSp .80	6.8	8	515	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
44⅞	4	ChartCo .48	1.1	9	4727	43⅞	41⅝	42	+2½
40	1	ChartCo wt			2104	u40⅛	37⅞	38⅝	+2⅝
25½	21½	ChartCo pf			1808	25⅜	23	24	— ⅞
38½	28½	ChrtNY 2.44	6.8	5	92	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
11	7¾	ChasFd .76e	7.2		61	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
43⅞	28⅞	ChasM 2.40	5.9	5	359	41	40⅝	40½	
90¼	81	ChasM pf7.40	9.2		1	83	83	83	
14½	8⅛	Chelsea .60b	4.8	4	100	12¾	12	12½	+ ½
44¾	36	ChmNY 3.16	7.8	5	109	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ¼
23½	20⅛	ChNY pf1.87	8.8		11	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	
50¾	31	ChesVa 1.50	3.2	11	42	47⅞	46¾	47	+ ½
22¾	22¼	ChesVa wi			3	u24⅛	23⅜	24⅛	+1⅛
25⅝	20½	ChesPn 1.88	4.3	11	79	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
34½	24⅞	Chessie 2.32	7.8	4	190	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅜
19⅞	5¼	ChiMlw		14	117	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
52½	22	ChiMlw pf			42	33⅝	31¾	33¾	+2¼
31½	23¼	ChiPneT 2	7.4	7	54	27¼	26⅞	27	+ ¼
7¼	3⅝	ChkFull			47	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	
21⅛	6⅜	ChrisCft		10	102	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
44½	20	ChCft pf1.40	3.3		4	43	43	43	
9⅝	4¼	Chrisin .40e	4.5	5	10	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
23⅛	14⅝	Chroma 1.10	4.9	6	317	u23⅝	22½	22½	— ½
89	62½	Chroma pf5	5.8		11	u89½	86½	86½	—2½
12¼	7⅜	Chrysler .20i			1365	8	7½	7½	— ⅜
4½	2⅜	Chrys wt			126	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Chrys pf2.75	19.		357	14½	13⅞	14⅛	— ½
29¼	20⅝	ChurCh .60	2.3	11	65	26¼	26	26⅛	
30¾	27⅝	CinBell 2.52	8.5	5	12	29⅞	29¾	29½	+ ⅜
22⅞	18	CinGE 1.96	10.	7	186	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	
45½	39	CinG pf 4	10.		z150	40⅛	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
54	47¼	CinG pf 4.75	9.6		z100	49½	49½	49½	
87	75	CinG pf 7.44	9.7		z100	77	77	77	— ½
25½	18⅜	CinMil s .65	3.0	8	849	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅞
29½	22⅛	Citicrp 1.30	5.4	6	1097	24½	24	24	— ¼
75¾	50⅝	CitiesSv 3.60	4.9	11	181	73	72⅝	72⅞	+ ¼
2½	1	CitzSoRt			127	2⅞	2	2	
22	12½	CityInv 1.20	6.0	4	667	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
2¾	1	CityInv wt			19	2⅜	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
34	21	CityInpf 2	6.5		106	31¼	31	31	
45	31⅜	ClarkE 2.20	5.3	6	104	42¼	41½	41⅝	
32¾	11½	ClarkOil .70	2.4	7	212	30⅜	29½	29¾	— ½
37¼	25⅜	ClvCll 1.40	4.1	9	60	34¼	33	34¼	+1
20⅝	16⅝	ClevEl 1.92	11.	9	1900	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ¼
		W7.40	11.		z220	71	d70	70	—2½
11⅞	7	Clevepk .60	6.4	22	85	9⅛	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
13¾	9⅝	Clorox .76	6.1	8	1782	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ¾
13⅛	8⅝	CluettPe .60	6.0	6	127	10¼	9⅞	10	— ⅛
12¼	10⅛	CluettP pf 1	9.2		14	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
15¼	5½	Coachm .30i		24	177	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
30½	12⅝	CstlStGs .40	1.3	7	545	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
30¼	17¾	CstlSG pf1.83	6.1		41	30	29⅞	29⅞	
8½	5½	CocaBtl .44	6.6	9	134	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	36½	CocaCl 1.96	5.0	12	488	39⅜	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
23	19½	CldwBk s.80	4.1	7	34	19¾	19½	19½	— ½
16¼	10½	ColeNt .72	5.2	6	33	14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ¼
7⅝	2⅞	Coleco			123	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
20⅞	15⅝	ColePal 1.08	6.1	8	727	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
45	40	ColgP pf3.50	8.6		z100	40½	40½	40½	
12	8¼	CollAik .72	7.7	5	46	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
18⅛	9⅛	CollinF .32	2.0	8	118	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
34½	19	ColPen 1.40	5.8	5	238	24⅝	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
51½	30½	Coltind 2.50	5.1	6	28	49½	48¾	48¾	— ¼
40	25½	Colt pf 1.60	4.1		1	39	39	39	+2
110¼	65½	Colt pf 4.25	4.0		1	105¼	105¼	105¼	+3¼
35⅝	25⅛	ColGas 2.44	6.8	8	1489	u36⅛	34½	35⅞	+1
59	53½	ColGs pf5.62	10.		5	54	54	54	
58½	54	ColGs pf5.48	9.9		2	55¼	55¼	55¼	
26⅜	14⅝	ColuPct .42e	1.6	6	492	26	24½	25¼	+ ⅜
26⅞	20½	ColSOh 2.32	10.	10	74	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	
108	98	CSO pf10.52	10.		z50	101½	101½	101½	— ½
27	21¼	CSO pf 2.42	9.4		4	25¼	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
54	31⅞	CmbEn 2.20	4.5	9	275	49⅝	48⅞	49⅛	— ⅜
16	9⅝	CmbEq .14b	1.2		69	12⅛	12	12	
27⅛	22⅝	CmwE 2.60	11.	8	656	23	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
20¼	17⅛	CwE pf 1.42	8.2		18	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
22	17⅞	CwE pf 1.90	10.		31	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
23	18⅞	CwE pf 2	11.		8	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
27⅜	25⅛	CwE pf 2.37	9.5		10	25⅛	d25	25	— ⅛
31	25¼	CwE pf 2.87	11.		19	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
47½	36⅞	Comsat 2.30	5.4	8	61	42⅝	42⅛	42¼	
25½	12⅝	CmPsyc .60	2.5	12	40	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18⅝	ComPS 1.88	9.8	6	13	19½	19¼	19¼	
48⅜	28⅝	Compgr .28	.7	11	120	38⅜	36¾	37½	— ⅞
17⅜	9⅛	CompSci		14	492	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	
35⅞	23½	Cptvsn s		23	225	u37	35¼	35⅞	+ ⅞
19½	15½	ConAg s 1.16	6.6	5	123	17¾	17¼	17⅝	— ⅜
33⅛	21¼	ConeMl 1.80	5.5	5	172	u33½	33	33	+1
33⅜	16¼	Congolm 1	3.0	8	70	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	
39½	34⅜	ConnGn n1.32	3.5	6	292	37⅜	37	37¼	+ ⅛
27⅛	17	ConnM 2	8.0	20	247	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
18¾	15⅝	CnnNG 1.60	9.4	9	8	17	16¾	17	+ ½
42¼	24½	Conoco 1.70	4.0	7	909	u42⅛	41⅞	42	+ ⅛
22¾	12¼	Conrac .80	4.8		18	17⅛	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
25	21	ConEd 2.44	10.	6	529	23½	23⅜	23⅞	+ ¼
51½	45¾	ConE pf 5	11.		3	47½	47	47	
25¼	21	ConFds 1.60	6.4	7	198	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
67	54	ConF pf4.50	7.4		5	60½	60¼	60½	
32½	19⅜	CnsFrt 1.30	4.7	5	18	27½	27⅛	27⅛	+ ¼
45	33¾	CnsNG 3	6.8	7	114	44⅞	44⅛	44¼	— ⅛
25¼	19	ConsPw 2.36	11.	6	441	22¼	22	22	— ¼
47½	38⅜	CnPw pf4.50	11.		z150	42	41⅝	41⅞	+ ⅜
83¼	69½	CnPw pf7.45	10.		z120	71¼	71¼	71¼	
88	72¾	CnPw pf7.72	10.		z300	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	—1⅞
85¾	73	CnPw pf7.76	11.		z150	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
26¾	21½	CnPw pr2.50	11.		5	22¾	22¾	22¾	
24⅛	19½	CnPw pr2.23	11.		6	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
26½	21⅜	CnPw pf2.43	11.		9	22½	22	22	— ⅛
17½	7⅜	ContAir .30e	2.3	5	1060	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
8½	3⅜	ContCop		11	54	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	
27¼	22⅞	CntlCorp 2	7.6	5	172	26⅜	26	26¼	
32¾	25⅞	CntlGrp 2.20	7.3	6	209	30¼	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
25¼	20¾	CntlGp pf 2	9.4		88	21⅝	20⅞	21¼	+ ⅛
49	45⅝	CntlGp pf4.50	9.8		548	46¼	45⅝	45⅝	— ⅜
31⅞	24¼	ContIll 1.60	5.6	6	312	28⅝	28¼	28⅜	+ ⅛
17⅞	14⅝	ContTel 1.36	8.0	8	2212	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
48⅝	28⅝	CtlData .40	.8	8	1296	48⅝	47⅛	47⅞	
49½	43⅞	CnDt pf 4.50	10.		z110	45	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛
30⅝	25½	Conwd 1.60	5.5	8	21	29¾	29⅝	29¾	+ ¼
10⅛	3⅜	CookUn .07e	.8	14	976	8⅞	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
59⅝	41½	CoopIn 1.84	3.2	9	413	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅜
36¼	31⅝	Coopl pf2.90	8.4		312	34½	34½	34½	
26¼	14⅝	CoopLab .68	2.9	9	91	21¼	20½	20⅝	— ¼
17	10⅝	CoopTR .80	6.2	4	2	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
24¾	17¾	Copeind .84	.0	8	21	21¼	21	21	— ¼
21⅜	15¼	Copwd 1.36	6.9	5	11	20⅛	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
6¼	3⅛	Cordura .44	8.4	9	83	5⅜	5⅛	5¼	
17⅛	12⅝	Coreln s .58	3.5	7	17	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
65	51	CornG 1.88	3.1	9	208	62⅝	61½	61½	
30⅝	20½	CorrBlk 1.56	5.3	11	4	29¼	29¼	29¼	
26	16½	Cowles 1	4.1	20	59	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
64⅝	46⅝	CoxBdct .75	1.2	11	69	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	+ ⅛
13½	7¼	Craig .25	3.4	13	24	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
36½	23	Crane 1.40b	4.1	8	51	34⅝	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅝
12	6⅜	CredtF .44	4.8	7	84	9⅜	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
35⅝	24	CrockN 2	6.0	5	62	33¼	33	33⅛	+ ⅛
53	37	CrckN pf 3	6.1		x4	49⅝	49	49	— ¼
27¼	22⅝	CrckN pf2.18	8.3		38	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅜	CrmpK 1.04	6.1	6	18	17⅛	17	17⅛	
37¾	19⅞	CrouHl 1.25	3.8	10	15	32½	32⅛	32½	+ ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
34⅝	26½	CrwnCk		8	37	34	33⅝	33⅞	+ ⅛
43⅛	29⅝	CrwZel 2.10	5.3	8	397	40⅝	39½	39½	—1¼
60½	32	CrwnF 2.52	4.5	5	257	56½	55⅝	55⅞	+ ⅜
18	8⅝	Culbro .60	6.8		25	8⅞	d 8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
39⅝	29⅝	CumEn 1.80	5.4	5	57	33¾	33⅜	33⅜	
13	8¼	CunnDrg .32	2.8	8	7	11⅝	11½	11½	
11⅞	10	CurrInc 1.10	11.	4	138	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
20½	11⅞	CurtW .80	4.8	8	96	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅜
27½	21⅜	CurtW A 2	7.4		5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅜
29⅞	17½	Cyclp s .88	3.3	4	x81	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
40⅝	15¼	Cyprus .80b	2.0	11	48	40⅝	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —							
14¼	8½	DPF		4	72	10¼	10	10⅛	
8¼	4½	Damon .20	3.0	166	175	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
18⅝	9½	DanRiv 1	5.8	5	116	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ¼
31⅞	25⅝	DanaCp 1.48	5.1	6	117	29⅝	29	29¼	
23¾	15	Daniel .26b	1.2	11	52	21½	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅜
47⅝	34½	DartInd 1.80	3.9	8	217	46½	46⅛	46½	+ ½
47¾	34½	Dart pf 2	4.3		38	46¼	46	46	+ ⅜
74½	52¼	DataGen		14	53	69⅞	69	69	— ½
48⅛	25¾	DataTer .30	.7	14	214	44¼	43½	43¾	
88½	48	Datapnt		15	182	87¼	86	86	— ¾
18½	13⅝	Dayco .50b	2.9	4	68	17¼	17	17⅛	— ⅛
44⅞	33¼	DaytHd 1.60	3.7	6	156	43	42⅝	42⅝	
17¾	14⅝	DaytPL 1.74	11.	9	316	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
83	71½	DPL pf 7.70	10.		z8080	76¼	75¾	75¾	—1¼
79	71	DPL pf 7.37	10.		z50	72½	72½	72½	
117½	107½	DPL pf12.50	11.		200	107⅝	106⅝	107⅛	— ⅜
40⅝	30¼	Deere 1.60	4.1	7	981	39⅜	39	39	+ ⅛
14½	12⅝	DelmP 1.38	10.	7	334	13⅝	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
53⅝	36½	DeltaA 1.20	2.7	6	102	44⅝	44	44	
8¼	5⅝	Deltec 2.50c		22	2	6½	6½	6½	
14⅝	7⅛	Deltona		18	99	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
21⅞	17¾	DenMf s 1	5.1	7	27	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
32⅞	17⅝	Dennys .88	4.3	7	55	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ¼
20¾	13¾	Dentsply .88	5.1	11	126	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
15⅝	10	DeSoto 1	8.0	10	68	12⅝	12½	12½	
16⅝	13⅝	DetEd 1.40	12.	7	298	14	13⅝	13⅝	
96¾	81	DetE pf9.32	11.		z150	85	84	84½	— ⅛
81	67¼	DetE pf7.45	11.		z10	70	70	70	—1
80	66¼	DetE pf7.36	11.		z20	67½	67½	67½	— ½
27½	24⅛	DE pfF 2.75	11.		2	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
27⅝	24⅝	DE pfB 2.75	11.		5	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
103	95	DetE pf9.72	10.		z200	97	97	97	— ⅜
24	19¾	DetE pr2.28	11.		6	20⅛	20	20	— ¼
25⅝	16	Dexter 1	4.2	9	55	24⅛	23½	23⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	9¼	DiGior .56	5.0	7	230	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
25	15½	DiGior pf1.88	4.5		z350	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
26½	15½	DialCp 1.20	5.3	7	6	22⅝	22½	22½	
43¼	30	DialInt 2.20b	5.2	9	54	42½	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
19½	14½	DialInt pf1.20	6.2		4	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅛
27½	19	DiamS 1.48	5.6	8	368	26¾	26⅜	26½	
30	16⅝	Diebold .70	2.4	13	127	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	+ ¼
65⅝	44⅝	DigitalEq		16	489	64⅝	63½	63⅞	— ⅜
14⅛	7	Dillingm .60	4.8	5	170	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
27¼	20½	Dillngm pf2	7.7		20	26	26	26	+1
23¼	19⅝	Dillon s 1.08	5.4	10	256	20	19⅞	20	
44½	33	Disney .48	1.2	12	233	42⅝	41¼	41¼	— ¼
5½	1⅞	DivrsIdIn		70	290	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
6⅝	2⅝	DivrsMtg			133	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
20¼	13⅝	DrPepr .68	4.3	13	1496	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ¼
34¼	14	Documat		11	37	24⅝	23⅞	24	+ ½
46½	34⅝	DomeM g s.32			158	44	43½	44	+ ⅜
6¼	3⅛	DonLJ .14	3.1	14	70	4½	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
32¼	25½	Donnly 1	3.4	9	57	29	28½	29	
20	11	Dorsey .75	4.0	6	104	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	39½	Dover 1.72	2.9	10	459	60⅝	60¼	60¼	+ ¼
32¾	24⅝	DowCh 1.60	5.0	8	2150	u34½	32	32	
39½	31¼	DowJn 1.44	3.7	13	16	39⅜	39	39	— ⅛
35⅛	23⅞	Dravo 1.28	4.2	8	91	30⅝	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
52½	35	Dresser 1.10	2.2	9	254	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
17¼	14½	DrexB 1.60	10.		7	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	18	Dreyfs .85e	4.5	7	5	19	19	19	
45¾	38¾	duPont s 2	4.6	7	1368	44⅝	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅛
48	41½	duPnt pf3.50	8.4		3	41½	41½	41½	— ½
62	53⅝	duPnt pf4.50	8.3		4	54¼	54	54¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	16½	DukeP 1.80	9.7	7	1278	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
82¼	68½	Duke pf6.75	9.1		3	74	73¾	74	— ¼
101¾	85⅝	Duke pf8.70	9.9		z220	88	88	88	
95⅝	79½	Duke pf8.20	10.		z20	82	82	82	—1
29½	26	Duke pf2.69	10.		236	26⅝	26	26	— ⅝
103	91½	Duk pfM8.84	9.6		z5000	92	92	92	+ ⅜
97	83½	Duke pf8.28	9.5		z10	87	87	87	+1
40	30⅝	DunBr 1.76	4.6	13	197	38½	38¼	38¼	
17⅞	14¼	DuqLt 1.80	12.	12	125	15¼	15	15	
24⅛	18¾	Duq pf 2.07	10.		z1100	21⅜	20¾	20¾	+1¼
24	19	Duq prK2.10	10.		2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
28¼	24¼	Duq pr 2.75	11.		z430	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
88	65	Duq pf 7.20	10.		z250	71	70	70	—1
11⅞	6	DutchB .16	1.7		15	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
7	4⅝	DynAm .10a	1.7	7	7	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
		— E—E—E —							
38⅞	24¾	EG&G .60	1.6	13	245	38⅛	36⅛	37⅞	+1⅞
3½	2	EMI .18e	8.5	13	229	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
36¼	21	E Sys 1.20	3.6	11	8	33¾	33½	33½	+ ⅛
25⅝	19	EagleP .88	3.9	8	290	22¼	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅜
25	17⅞	Easco 1.20	6.2	6	28	19½	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
13¾	7	EastAir		3	213	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
25⅝	22½	EsAir pf2.69	12.		11	22½	d22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
24	13	EastGF .92	4.4	11	362	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
16⅝	13¼	EastUtl 1.60	11.	8	32	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
66⅝	52⅝	EsKod 2.40	4.2	9	1416	56⅞	55⅞	56⅞	+ ½
43⅝	33	Eaton 2.58	6.1	5	631	42¼	41⅞	42⅛	+ ⅜
20¾	14⅝	Echlin .44	2.1	14	1149	u21½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
32	23½	EckrdJk .80	2.2	12	36	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅛
35	24⅝	EdisBr 1.32	4.4	7	119	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
24¼	14	Edwrd .60a	3.5	5	34	17¾	17	17	— ¼
22¼	13⅝	ElPaso 1.32	6.1	7	456	21⅞	21⅝	21½	
24⅞	21	EPG dpf2.35	11.		18	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
12⅝	8⅝	ElcorCp .20	1.9	7	4	10½	10½	10½	
10⅛	5⅛	ElecAssc		13	280	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
28	15⅝	EDS 1	4.1	13	22	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
7⅝	3¼	ElMeMa		6	91	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
11¼	7⅛	EMM pf.75k			2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	17½	Elgin 1.60	6.6	8	38	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Elixir		4	40	4¼	4	4⅛	
39	32¼	EmrsEl 1.44	4.1	11	309	36¼	35½	35½	— ½
26¼	16⅝	EmryA 1	4.3	13	119	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
42⅝	38¼	Emhart 2.40	5.8	7	131	41⅛	40½	41	
15	12½	EmpDs 1.40	11.	7	77	12⅝	12½	12	
6	5	EmpD pf.50	8.9		z30	5⅝	5⅝	5	
25½	13⅞	EmpGas .50	2.0	8	1	25¼	25¼	25	
47⅝	23⅞	EngMC 1.50	3.1	8	727	u47⅝	46½	48	
21	13⅞	Ennis s.56	3.0	8	13	18⅝	18⅝	18	
27⅝	16⅝	Enserch 1.36	5.2	12	644	26¼	26	26	
18	13⅞	Entex s .80	4.6	7	208	17⅝	17⅜	17	
27⅜	16	Envrtec 1	5.8	16	141	20⅛	19⅝	19	
26	20⅝	Equifx 2.20	9.9	7	8	22½	22¼	22	
17¾	10⅝	Equimk .96	8.9	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	10	
25¾	22⅝	Eqmk pf2.31	10.		2	22½	22½	22	
21⅜	17¼	EqutG s1.44	7.6	5	25	21⅛	21⅛	21	
21⅞	16⅝	EqtLf 2	11.	9	34	17⅞	17⅝	17	
30	22⅝	Esmrk 1.84	6.5	7	158	28⅝	28⅜	28	
23⅝	8½	Esquire .70	3.3	7	23	21⅛	21	21	
16½	10⅝	EssexCh .70	5.2	6	9	13½	13⅜	13	
27⅛	9⅝	Estrlin .80	3.1	8	196	26⅛	25½	25	
30	17⅝	Ethyl 1.35	4.9	6	98	27⅝	27¼	27	
24⅜	16	EvanP 1.20a	5.3	6	109	23⅛	22⅝	22	
14⅛	12⅝	Evan pf1.40	11.		1	13	13	13	
19⅜	18⅝	Evan pf2.10	11.		20	19⅜	19	19	
35½	23½	ExCelO 1.98	5.4	7	104	35⅜	34½	35	
18⅝	15⅝	Exclsr 1.77e	11.		31	16⅝	16⅝	16	
57½	47½	Exxon 4	7.0	8	1782	u57⅝	57¼	57	
		— F—F—F —							
29½	22	FMC 1.40	5.0	6	147	28⅜	27⅞	28	
39	31⅞	FMC pf 2.25	6.2		9	37¼	36⅞	36	
11⅞	7½	Fabrge .40	4.1	9	148	10⅛	9⅞	9	
8	5	FabriCtr .28	5.5	5	50	5⅝	5⅛	5	
6½	3⅝	FacetEnt		89	172	6¼	5⅝	6	
35⅜	25	Faichd s 1	2.9	7	237	34¼	33	34	
11⅞	8⅝	FairmtF .76	6.8	13	49	11⅛	11¼	11	
15⅝	9	FarwDir .40	2.6	8	9	15⅛	14⅞	15	
17	11⅝	FrWstFn		5	13	14⅝	14½	14	
5½	3⅛	FarahMf			46	3⅝	3¼	3	
7¾	4	Fedders			256	4½	4⅜	4	
44⅝	31⅝	FedCo 2.40	6.2	5	17	38⅞	38⅝	38	
33⅝	21	FedExpr		13	212	33¼	32⅞	32	
20¼	15⅝	FedMog s1.08	6.1	5	726	18	17¾	17	
19⅝	15	FedNM 1.28	6.9	6	1483	18⅞	18⅝	18	
29⅝	18⅝	FedPB .90	3.3	24	54	27¼	26⅝	26	
36	22⅝	FPap pf1.20	3.7		7	32⅝	32⅝	32	
17⅞	12⅝	FdSignl s.80	4.7	7	16	16⅞	16¾	16	
37½	28⅝	FedDSt 1.70	5.6	8	142	30⅞	30⅝	30	
30⅝	18¼	Ferro 1.20	4.8	7	253	25¼	24⅝	24	
13½	7	FldFin .60	5.1	4	10	12	11⅞	11	
35⅝	29½	FidUnl 2.80	8.4	6	5	33⅝	33½	33	
37⅝	22⅝	Fldcst 1.40a	4.4	5	48	31¾	31½	31	
18½	9	Filmwy .20b	1.3	10	134	15¼	15	15	
11	8⅝	Filmwy pf			3	10	10	10	
19	10	FinCpA .50	3.0	7	18	17⅛	16¾	16	
19½	11⅝	FinSBar 1	5.5	5	25	18⅛	18	18	
45½	21¼	FirstFed 1.40	3.9	6	137	36⅝	35	34	
13⅝	10⅝	Firestn 1.10	9.7		719	11½	11¼	11	
21⅜	14	FtChrt .80	4.2	6	227	19½	18⅞	19	
25⅝	16⅝	FstChic 1.28	6.5	5	470	19½	18⅝	18	
40⅝	31½	FtBnTx 1.56	3.9	8	162	40⅝	39¾	40	
42¼	31¼	FtInBn 1.40	3.6	9	183	39	38⅝	39	
18⅝	8	FstMiss .40	2.3	31	105	17½	17⅜	17	
33⅝	25	FstNBo 2.20	6.8	5	130	32⅝	32¼	32	
25¾	27	FNStBn 2.20	9.5	6	19	23¼	23	23	
16⅝	12⅝	FstPa 1.32	9.6	8	78	14	13¾	13	
3⅝	1⅝	FstPa wt			71	2⅝	2⅝	2	
2⅝	1½	FtPaMtg			74	2⅝	2½	2	
19½	10⅛	FtUnRl 1.20	7.0	18	56	17½	17	17	
8⅜	6⅝	FtVaBk .50	6.7	6	58	7⅝	7½	7	
29	22½	FtWisc 1.88	6.8	5	7	27¾	27½	27	
34¼	19⅝	FischM 1.40	5.4	7	1	25⅝	25⅝	25	
15½	7⅞	FishFds .60	6.6		120	9¼	9	9	
21¼	13¼	FishrSci .52	2.6	8	21	20½	20⅜	20	
15⅜	7⅝	FleetEnt .52	5.8	4	173	9¼	8⅞	9	
21½	15½	Fleming .90	5.0	7	73	18⅛	17⅞	17	
23	13	FlexiV .80	4.9	6	99	16⅜	16⅛	16	
15	13⅝	Flexi pf1.61	12.		31	14	13⅝	14	
50⅝	25⅝	Flintkt 1.40b	2.9	8	276	49⅝	49	49	
63	38¼	FlaECst		5	15	58⅝	58	58	
29	25⅝	FlaPL 2.40	9.1	7	233	26¼	26⅛	26	
32⅝	27¼	FlaPow 2.76	9.7	6	148	29¼	28½	28	
40¾	20⅝	FlaStl 1.80	4.6	4	39	38⅝	38⅝	38	
40¼	34½	Fluors 1	2.4	11	1251	u42⅝	41⅛	41	
22½	16¼	FooteC 1.70	7.9	7	27	21½	21	21	
46⅝	39	FordM 4	9.1	3	1469	44¼	43⅞	44	
27	17⅝	ForMK 1.56	6.1	5	149	26⅛	25⅝	25	
14	12⅝	FtDear 1.24	9.7		14	13⅛	12¾	12	
47¼	35½	FrtHow 1.32	3.0	10	72	44	43⅝	43	
26⅜	19⅝	FoxMMs .64	2.7	7	322	24⅛	23⅞	24	
18⅛	5⅛	Fotomat .25i		23	112	7	6⅞	7	
43⅛	24⅝	FourPhs		13	214	38⅛	37	37	
14	8⅝	FoxStaP .68	6.8	6	36	10⅛	10	10	
44⅝	29⅝	Foxbro 1.20	3.0	10	113	40	39½	39	
11	5⅝	FrankM .38	3.2	6	146	10	9½	9	
50⅝	30	FrptMn s1.20	2.5	16	409	49⅞	48½	48	
20	11	Frigtrn .30	2.6	9	75	11⅞	11½	11	
40	25⅝	Fruehf 2.40	7.3	5	152	33⅛	32¾	32	
14⅝	7½	Fuqua .44	3.1	4	721	14⅛	13¾	14	
15⅝	12¼	Fuqa pf1.25	8.5		1	14¾	14¾	14	
		— G—G—G —							
14½	9⅝	GAF .68	6.1	5	195	11⅛	11	11	
19⅜	14⅛	GAF pf 1.20	7.7		27	15⅝	15⅝	15	
40⅝	23¾	GATX 2	5.2	9	370	39⅜	38½	38	
50	38	GAT pf 2.50	5.2		73	48½	48⅛	48	
34	12⅝	GCA .20	.6	21	145	34	33	33	
14⅛	6⅝	GDV		5	55	12¼	11⅞	11	
22⅝	12¼	GK Tec 1.10	3.3	11	94	21	20¾	20	
27¼	20	GK pf 1.94	7.6		175	25¾	25½	25	
3⅝	1⅝	GMR Pr		33	17	3⅝	3¼	3	
37⅝	23⅝	GamSk 1.50	5.2	5	5	28⅝	28⅝	28	
48⅝	39½	Gannett 1.76	3.9	13	483	45⅝	45	45	
13½	6⅝	GapStr .38	4.7	5	46	8⅛	8	8	
29⅝	18	Garfink 1.24	6.7	6	22	19¼	18⅝	18	
16¼	12⅝	GasSvc 1.28	8.1	6	43	15⅝	15¼	15	
9⅝	6	Galaxy .40	4.7	4	4	9	9	9	
47¼	23⅞	GearhtO .32	.7	22	134	44⅝	44	44	
35½	23	Gelco 1	2.8	11	157	35½	34	35	
28	20¼	GemCo			5	28	28	29	

(Continued on Page 9)

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
	13½	Gemin 1.80	10.		12	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
	9⅜	GAInv 1.22e	9.6		41	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
	21¼	GnAmO .60b	1.1	24	393	54⅜	54	54	— ⅜
	14	GnBcsh .80	4.9	4	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	
	6¼	GnCore s		18	1050	u17½	16½	17	+ ⅛
	18	GCinm s .56	2.3	10	115	24⅜	24	24¼	+ ¼
	27¼	GDyn s 1.28	2.7	7	631	u45⅝	44¼	44½	
	50	GDyn pf4.25	7.1		36	u60	59½	60	+1½
	45⅛	GenEl 2.80	5.4	9	2678	51⅝	51¼	51⅝	+ ⅜
	28¼	GnFds 2	5.8	7	994	34½	34⅛	34⅜	+ ¼
	31⅞	GnGth 1.56e	3.6	32	53	43¾	43⅝	43⅝	
	9⅛	GnHost .70	3.5	9	188	20	19½	19⅞	+ ⅛
	22⅝	GnInst .80	1.8	9	342	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜	+ ⅜
	81	GnInstr pf3	6.9		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	+ ½
	18¼	GenMed .44	3.4	9	92	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
	23⅝	GnMills 1.16	4.5	9	174	25⅝	25½	25⅝	— ⅛
	58⅛	GMot 6.30e	10.	4	3207	62⅝	61⅝	62⅛	+ ½
	45⅞	GMot pf3.75	8.5		3	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅜
	58⅜	GMot pf 5	8.5		5	59⅝	59	59	+ ⅛
	9⅛	GnPort .80	4.9	5	83	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
	8⅛	GPU 1.40e	15.	5	1162	9⅝	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
	5	GnRefr		73	40	12½	12⅜	12⅝	
	24¾	GnSignl 1	2.9	11	320	34½	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅜
	6⅝	GnSteel .40b	4.3	7	9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
	26⅞	GTE 2.72	9.6	7	1049	28⅝	28⅜	28⅛	
	27	GTE pf 2.50	9.8		1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
	24	GTE pf 2.48	10.		7	24½	24¼	24¼	
	72¾	GTFl pf1.30	10.		z100	13	13	13	
	83½	GTFl pf8.16	9.2		z10	88½	88½	88½	+ ⅜
	20	GTire 1.50	6.4	5	241	23⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ¼
	3⅛	Genesco		20	107	4⅝	4⅜	4½	
	18⅛	Genst prs1.20			85	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	— ⅛
	21	GenuPt s.88	3.3	12	97	26⅝	25⅞	26⅝	+ ⅜
	24	GaPac 1.10	3.8	9	1220	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
	24⅛	GaPac pf2.24	6.5		13	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
	33⅜	GaPac pfB			14	34	34	34	+ ¼
	25⅛	GaPw pf2.56	12.		19	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
	22⅝	GaPw pf2.52	11.		3	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
	24⅝	GaPw pf2.75	11.		8	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	— ⅜
	21¼	Geosrc .80	1.9	12	98	u42	41	41⅜	+ ⅜
	24	GerbPd 1.42	5.8	9	142	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	
	33	Getty 1.40	2.3	11	421	61⅜	61	61	
	6⅛	GiantPC .60	6.2	12	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
	10⅝	GibrFn .60	3.9	7	723	16⅛	15¼	15⅛	— ⅜
	32⅜	GidLew 1	4.5	5	89	22¼	22	22	— ⅜
	12	GiffHl s .92	6.1	5	28	15	14⅝	15	+ ½
	25⅜	Gillette 1.72	6.5	7	883	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ⅜
	6¼	Ginosinc .28	3.0	7	445	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	— ⅛
	14	GleasW .80	3.8	6	10	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
	16⅜	GlobMar .20	.8	11	106	26½	25⅝	25⅝	—1
	10⅝	GldWFn .50	3.2	5	423	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
	18⅜	Gdrich 1.44	6.3	4	57	23¼	22⅞	23	— ¼
	15	Goodyr 1.30	8.5	5	2968	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛
	16⅜	GordJw .60	2.6	5	40	u23⅞	23	23	— ⅛
	22⅜	Gould 1.72	6.4	8	300	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	
	22⅞	Gould pf1.35	5.2		1	26	26	26	
	25⅜	Grace 2.05	5.5	8	1622	38⅝	37⅜	37½	— ½
	31	Grainer .92	2.5	11	24	37⅞	37⅜	37⅜	
	10⅝	GraniteV 1	7.3		37	14⅛	13⅞	14	
	11¼	GrayDr .80	6.9	8	24	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
	5	GtAtPc			67	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
	22⅜	GtLkInt .68	2.2	5	34	30⅜	29⅞	30¼	+ ⅜
	24⅜	GNIro 2.25e	8.6	9	9	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
	29⅜	GtNoNk 1.40	3.6	8	892	u40⅜	38⅝	39	+1
	16⅜	GtWFin s.84	3.2	6	722	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
	11	Greyh 1.04	7.2	8	375	14⅜	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
	1⅛	Greyhnd wt			282	2	1⅞	2	
	13⅜	GrowG .44b	4.6	6	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
	3⅝	GthRty			7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
	14⅛	Grumn 1.20	6.3	11	257	19⅛	19	19⅛	
	18⅜	Guardin s.32	2.6	7	x9	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
	13⅜	GlfWstn .75	4.7	4	1521	16⅛	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
	32⅝	GlfW pf 2.50	7.1		403	35⅜	34⅝	35⅛	+ ⅜
	23⅝	GulfOil 2.85	6.2	6	3844	34	32⅞	33⅛	— ⅞
	8⅛	GulfRes .32	1.8	9	1156	u18⅛	17⅛	17⅞	+ ⅜
	10⅛	GulfR pf .20	.8		1	u26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	+3⅛
	18⅜	GulfR pf1.30	5.7		26	u23⅛	22	22⅞	+ ⅜
	18⅜	GulfR pf1.60	7.2		91	u22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
	11⅜	GlfStUt 1.36	11.	7	236	12⅝	12	12⅛	
	[illegible]	GlfSU pf4.40	9.7		z30	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	
	45	GlfSU pf5.08	11.		z100	48	48	48	
	12⅛	GulfUtd 1	4.1	11	386	24⅞	23⅞	24⅛	— ¼
	29⅜	GlfU pf 3.78	7.3		10	52	52	52	+2
	8	Gulton .50	3.6	9	51	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅜
		— H—H—H —							
	2⅜	HMW		5	175	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	
	18	HackW s		8	2	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
	4⅜	Haloca		4	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
	22	HallFB 1.24	4.7	18	17	u26⅜	26	26⅛	— ⅛
	48⅝	Hallibt 1.80	2.2	12	485	81⅜	80⅛	80⅛	— ½
	17½	HamrP 1.40	6.2	6	187	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	
	4	HanJS 1.51e	10.		22	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
	17½	HanJI 1.84a	10.		27	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
	0⅞	Hndimn 1	7.8	5	139	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
	4⅜	HandyH .60	2.1	15	175	u29⅜	27⅝	29	+1⅝
	18⅜	Hanna 1.80	4.6	6	19	39	38⅝	38⅞	+ ⅜
	26⅝	HarBrJ 1.44	4.0	10	116	36½	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
	8¼	Hardees .24	1.7	6	164	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
	1⅜	Harnishf 1	4.2	35	595	24	22⅝	23⅝	+ ¾
	5⅜	Harrah .50	1.6	16	251	31⅜	31⅛	31½	— ⅛
	6⅛	HarBk 2	6.6	7	70	30⅜	30	30⅛	— ⅛
	5⅜	Harris .72	2.3	13	593	31¼	30⅞	31	+ ⅜
	8	Harsco 1.80	5.8	6	13	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
	0	HartSM .80	7.0	6	43	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
	6⅛	HarteHk .56	2.3	13	5	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
	7	HartfZd .40b	4.2	5	36	10	9½	9½	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
14½	14⅛	HattSe 1.50	10.	10	3	15	15	15	
28⅛	22⅞	HwllEl 2.24	9.0	7	15	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
23⅜	13⅞	HayesA 1.28	8.8	16	45	14⅝	14⅝	14½	— ⅛
18⅝	10⅜	Hazeltn .60	3.6	7	37	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
23⅜	20⅜	HeathTec s		4	49	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
19	8⅛	Hecks .30	1.7	9	284	18⅛	17⅝	17⅞	
17½	4⅝	HeclaM		11	1732	u17⅞	16⅛	17⅞	+1⅝
27⅝	25⅛	HellmB s		12	155	u28	27⅝	27½	
44⅛	34⅝	HeinzH 2.20	5.2	9	87	42⅝	41½	42⅛	+ ⅜
34⅝	27½	Heinz pf1.70	5.3		121	32	30⅜	31⅜	+1⅛
10⅝	6⅛	HeleneC		9	297	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
34	16	HellerIn pf1.20	3.7	10	195	32½	32⅛	32½	
69	35⅛	HelmrP .48	.7	14	27	67½	66⅞	67⅛	+ ¼
2⅜	1⅛	HemCap			12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8½	7⅛	Heminc .66e	7.9		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
21⅝	14½	Hercuis 1.10	5.3	7	895	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	+ ⅛
25	17⅛	Hershy 1.40	5.7	7	67	24⅝	24½	24⅝	
11⅛	7	Hesston			38	10⅝	10½	10½	
18	14⅛	Hestn pf1.60	9.8		6	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ¼
31⅝	25⅛	Heubln 1.52	5.4	9	124	28⅜	28⅛	28¼	+ ⅛
57⅝	46⅝	HewittPk s.40	.7	17	384	57⅝	57	57	
11¼	5½	HighVlt .10	1.0	12	62	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
38⅜	25⅜	Hillenbd 1.08	3.0	8	5	36⅜	36	36	+ ⅛
25⅜	22	Hilton 1	3.4	9	303	30	28⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
25	15⅛	Hobart 1.28	5.5	9	45	23½	22	22	—1⅛
29⅜	15⅛	Holiday .66	3.2	9	x592	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	15	HollyS			115	23	22⅝	22⅝	
11⅝	9⅝	HmeG pf1.10	11.		38	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
42	29	Homst 1.20a	2.9	11	718	41	38⅝	41	+1½
28	22	Honda .37e	1.4	24	8	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
82½	59⅝	Honwll 2.60	3.3	9	1081	80⅛	78⅝	78⅝	—1⅝
25⅛	18⅛	HoovU 1.24	6.0	6	7	20⅝	20⅛	20½	
11⅞	2⅝	Horizon			142	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	24⅛	HospCp .50	1.4	13	69	36⅝	36¼	36¼	— ⅛
24⅝	13	HostInt .60	3.3	6	37	18⅝	18	18⅛	+ ¼
7⅛	5⅛	HouFb .36	6.3	16	76	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22	14⅝	HoushF 1.55	7.3	6	74	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	38⅝	HouF pf2.37	5.1		2	47	46⅝	46⅝	+ ⅛
34⅛	28⅝	HouF pf2.50	7.6		10	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
33⅜	26⅜	HousIn 2.36	8.0	6	814	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	19⅜	HousNG 1.10	3.2	10	437	u36	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	9	HowdLn .44	1.9	14	5015	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅝	Hubbrd 1.72	9.4	10	21	18⅜	18	18¼	+ ¼
23⅛	16½	HudMn pf2.30e			39	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
21	8⅛	Huffy .48	3.5	8	397	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
45⅝	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.8	13	984	u46⅝	45⅜	46	+ ⅜
36⅝	14⅜	Hughon .75	2.1	15	187	35⅝	34⅝	35	+ ⅛
24⅝	21⅛	Huma pf2.50	11.		34	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	11	HuntCh .40	2.7	10	257	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
16⅜	9⅝	HuntR			15	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
21⅝	13½	HuttEF .80	4.0	5	65	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	
15½	9⅞	Hoyck .72	4.9	11	78	15	14½	14⅝	
		— I—I—I —							
31¼	22⅛	IC Ind 1.84	6.3	5	174	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛	— ¼
49½	39⅜	IC In pf3.50	7.9		8	45⅛	44½	44½	— ⅜
8	4	ICN			144	5⅛	5	5	
49⅝	36	INACp 3	6.3	5	72	47½	47¼	47½	
18	15⅝	INAIn 1.62	10.		28	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
14¼	9⅝	IU Int .95	7.5	34	86	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
22½	15⅛	IUInt pf1.25	6.8		1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅜
17⅝	13⅝	IUInt pf1.36	8.3		12	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
27	24	IdahoP 2.40	9.8	9	32	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
27½	18⅝	IdealB 1.60	6.2	6	87	27	26	26	— ⅜
7⅛	4	IdealT			67	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
25½	20	IllPowr 2.28	10.	8	67	22½	22¼	22¼	
26	21	IlPow pf2.21	9.4		z5420	23½	22½	23½	
28½	20⅝	ITW 1	3.7	9	78	27	26⅝	26⅝	
28⅝	15	ImplCp 1.20	4.3	5	59	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ½
22½	14⅝	INCO .48	1.9	80	265	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅜
7⅝	5¼	IncCop			33	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ¼
10½	9	IncCC 1.10e	11.		5	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
113	103	IndlM pf 12	11.		z150	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
23½	19⅝	IndlM pf2.15	11.		14	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
24⅝	20⅜	IndlM pf2.25	11.		18	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
30½	25	IndlGas 2.40	7.9	6	14	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
24¼	21⅛	IndlPL 2.12	9.4	7	61	22⅝	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
21⅜	15⅛	IndlNat 1.44	7.2	5	32	20⅝	20	20	
28⅜	17⅜	Inexco .14	.5	28	2078	u29	27½	27⅞	— ⅜
61⅛	44⅛	IngerR 3.16	5.4	8	498	58⅝	58	58	— ⅛
42½	30⅝	IngR pf2.35	6.4		80	37¼	36½	36½	— ⅛
40⅛	33½	InldStl 2.80a	7.7	5	157	36⅝	36⅛	36¼	— ⅛
16⅝	11½	Insilco .94b	7.1	6	75	13⅜	13	13¼	+ ⅛
18⅝	13½	Inslic pf1.25	7.8		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅜	InstInvTr			3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32⅝	13⅝	Integon .44a	1.5	12	148	30	29⅝	29½	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅝	ItcoSe 1.92a	10.		15	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
42	34	Interco 2.40	5.9	6	22	40½	40⅛	40⅝	
32	24⅛	IntDiv 8.11e		7	1	32	32	32	
29½	21⅛	Intrlk 2.20	7.8	12	16	28½	28⅛	28¼	
17⅛	10¼	IntAlum .60	4.3	7	58	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
80	65⅝	IBM s 3.44	5.0	13	5386	69⅝	68⅝	68⅞	+ ⅛
26	20	IntFlav .80	3.7	14	x219	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
45½	31⅜	IntHarv 2.50	5.8	4	1527	43⅛	42⅝	43	+ ⅛
56⅛	34	IntMin 3	5.3	8	427	u56⅛	55⅝	56⅛	+ ⅜
23⅝	17	IntMult 1.20	5.7	7	67	21⅛	21	21	
47⅝	35⅛	IntPapr 2.20	4.9	6	533	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
24½	8⅛	IntRectf .32	1.5	9	55	22⅝	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	26⅜	IntTT 2.20	7.7	6	977	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
55⅛	44⅛	IntTT pfJ 4	8.4		1	47½	47½	47½	— ⅛
54	46	IntTT pfK 4	8.6		66	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
60⅛	49⅛	IntTT pfO 5	9.3		7	54	54	54	— ⅛
40⅛	32⅜	IntTT pf2.25	6.3		18	36	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
57⅛	47⅛	IntTT pf4.50	8.9		12	51⅛	50⅝	50⅝	
21⅝	15	Intrpce 1.30	6.3	6	27	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
84½	60⅛	Intrpce pf 5	6.2		1	81	81	81	
30	27⅛	IntpGp 1.60b	5.4	7	56	29½	29	29⅝	— ⅛
15⅛	13⅜	IntstPw 1.50	11.	7	47	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
24⅝	20⅛	IaPw pf2.28	11.		z430	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24⅛	17⅝	IowaBf s.52	2.3	7	47	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
16⅛	13⅜	IowaEl 1.58	11.	6	27	14	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
21½	18⅛	IowIIG 2	10.	7	20	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
27	22⅛	IowaPL 2.52	10.	7	39	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23⅜	19⅛	IowaPS 2.04	9.5	6	17	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅝	IpcoHp .12	2.1	18	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
28	14	ItekCp		15	947	u28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ½
35⅛	8	ItelCp .80	8.6		359	9⅝	9	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Itel pf 1.44	18.		95	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
		— J—J—J —							
27½	19⅛	JmesF 1.40	5.4	12	37	26	25⅝	26	
13⅜	6⅝	Jamsw .08b	.7	5	64	11	10½	10⅝	
19⅛	14⅛	Jantzen 1	6.5	5	44	15⅛	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	JapnF 1.59e	16.		109	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38	29	JeffPlt 1.20	3.4	9	101	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
44	29⅛	JerCpf 4	12.		z100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
100	69⅝	JerCpf 9.36	12.		z380	79	78⅛	79	+ ⅜
88⅛	59	JerCpf 8.12	12.		z120	67⅛	66	66	—2
84	59	JerCpf 7.88	12.		z500	65	65	65	
122	95⅛	JerCpf 13.50	13.		z60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	
25⅝	16⅛	JerCpf 2.18	13.		18	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
27	19	JewelC 1.68	6.9	6	58	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
6	2⅝	Jewelcor		11	404	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
32⅛	22½	JhnMan 1.92	7.3	6	164	26⅛	25⅝	26⅛	
64⅜	60	JnMn pf5.40	9.0		997	60⅛	d59⅜	60⅛	— ⅛
85½	67⅝	JohnJn 2	2.7	15	166	74⅝	74⅛	74½	
10½	5½	JohnEF		19	42	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
31⅞	21⅜	JohnCn 1.10	4.0	7	145	28⅛	27½	27½	— ½
39⅛	28⅛	JohnC pf 2	5.6		2	36	36	36	+1
16⅛	11⅛	JonLgn .60	4.5	11	442	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
50	43½	JonLoupf 5	11.		z10	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
37½	27⅛	Jorgen 1.30	4.0	5	15	32⅛	32	32¼	+ ¼
22⅛	16⅛	Jostens 1	5.1	8	45	19⅝	19½	19⅝	— ¼
36	27½	JoyMfg 1.72	5.5	9	204	32	31⅝	31⅝	— ½
		— K—K—K —							
28⅛	22⅛	K mart .84	3.1	9	1119	27⅛	26	27⅛	
21⅜	16⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	5.8	5	332	21	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
82	63	Kai 66pf4.75	6.0		2	79⅝	78½	79½	+2½
29⅜	18⅛	KaisCe 1.40	5.2	5	211	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	
23⅝	16¼	KaiC pf 1.37	6.6		3	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
46	17⅝	KaisrSt 1.50	3.8	20	329	40⅛	38⅝	39	— ½
9¼	6½	KaneMil .28	3.3	5	20	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
19½	12¼	Kaneb .80	4.2	10	1076	19½	19	19	+ ¼
27½	24	KCtyPL 2.66	11.	6	84	25½	25	25⅛	
25¼	21⅛	KCPL pf2.20	9.9		18	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
24½	22⅜	KCPL pf2.33	10.		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
33¼	17⅛	KCSoIn 1.10	3.7	7	23	30½	30	30	— ½
11⅜	10	KCSou pf 1	9.8		z160	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
19⅛	16⅝	KanGE 1.90	11.	10	65	17⅛	d16⅝	16⅝	
23⅝	18⅛	KanNb 1.48b	6.8	8	29	21¾	21¾	21¾	
21½	18⅜	KanPLt 1.96	10.	7	31	18⅞	d18⅝	18⅝	
11⅛	5⅝	KatyInd		4	96	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	16⅝	Katy pf 1.46	5.4		31	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅛
13⅝	5⅝	KaufBr .24	1.9	10	286	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
17	14⅝	Kauf pf 1.50	9.5		2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
18⅝	11	Keene .60	3.2	6	79	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ½
16⅞	6⅝	Keller .30b	2.2	8	53	13½	13⅜	13⅜	
22	17	Kelloga 1.32	6.4	10	241	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	10¼	Kellwd .80	7.7	14	55	10⅛	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
31⅜	10	KenilRty .20e	.7	23	126	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
46⅝	29⅛	Kennott 1.32	2.9	8	46	u46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	
29	19	Kennct 1.20	4.5	18	616	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	17⅜	KyUtil 2.04	10.	7	32	20⅛	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	KerrGls .44	3.6	7	48	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
59⅜	41⅛	KerrM 1.55	2.6	10	834	59⅛	58	58½	+ ⅜
17⅛	9½	KeysCon		33	8	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
23½	17	KeysInt s.48	2.0	14	240	u23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
38	27⅛	KiddeW 1.60	4.3	5	127	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅜
50⅛	41½	Kidde prB 4	8.2		1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
51	42⅛	Kidde pfC 4	8.3		1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅛
29½	28	Kidde pr1.44	5.6		10	29⅛	29	29¼	+ ¼
49⅝	39⅜	KimbCl 2.88	6.3	7	279	46	44⅝	46	+1⅜
16⅝	11⅛	KingDSt .90	6.3	7	15	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
26	16¼	Kirsch 1.32	6.6	6	32	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	20⅛	KnightRd .70	2.9	10	21	24½	24¼	24⅛	
27⅜	14½	Koehrin 1.10	4.9	6	132	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ½
33⅛	19⅛	Kollmr .64	2.0	9	17	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	+ ¼
26⅛	17⅝	Koppers 1.20	4.8	8	155	26	25	25	—1
50½	43	Kraft 3	6.3	7	138	48	47⅝	47½	
13½	7½	Kroehlr			23	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
25½	18⅜	Kroger s1.36	5.3	7	198	u25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
17½	12⅛	Kuklm .80a	6.8	5	18	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
14⅝	9	Kysor .88	6.0	4	143	u15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —							
10⅝	5⅛	LFE .10r	1.1	9	43	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
18	14⅛	LITCO 1	6.1	7	10	16½	16⅜	16½	
11⅛	5⅝	LTV		3	320	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	21⅜	LTV pf 2.60	9.5		22	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	8	LQuint 1.08t	10.	15	51	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
23⅝	17⅝	LacGas 1.86	8.4	6	22	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
19½	18⅛	LamsSe s.80	4.3	6	327	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
23½	14	LaneBry 1	6.8	7	34	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
35	22½	Lanier .50	1.5	12	146	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
15	8⅛	LearCh .60	5.0	13	93	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
23⅝	14½	LearSg 1.04	4.7	5	377	22⅝	22	22½	— ½
57⅞	36	LearS pf2.25	4.2		4	55	53⅝	53⅝	—2⅛
23⅝	18⅛	LswTr s1.20	5.0	7	187	u24⅛	24	24	+ ⅛
25	19½	LeeEnt .72	3.1	12	3	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
31¼	18	Leesona 1.16	3.9	8	758	30½	28⅝	29⅞	+1⅝
15⅝	12½	LegPlat n.44	2.9	6	18	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
3	1⅝	LehValInd		7	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
12⅝	9¼	Lehmn 1.32e	11.		125	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
25⅝	6⅛	Lennar .40	1.7	6	47	24½	24⅛	24⅛	
30½	23½	Lenox 1.30	4.6	8	11	28½	28½	28½	
10	6⅝	LesFay .48	6.6	5	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
21⅛	13⅛	LevFdC			11	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
14⅝	13⅛	LevFIn .75a	5.3		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
63½	31⅛	LeviStr 2.20	3.5	8	174	63	60⅝	62½	+1⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27¼	17⅛	LevitzF .60	2.3	6	131	26⅝	25⅝	26⅛	+ ¼
28⅛	23	LOF 2.20	7.9	4	257	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
21½	17⅝	LibtyCp s.60	3.2	8	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
4½	2	LibrtyLn		33	26	3⅛	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
13⅝	8	LibtL pf1.25	9.6		11	13½	12⅞	13	— ⅛
20¼	13¾	Lifemk s.48	2.5	10	62	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅛
41⅝	29⅝	Ligget 2.50	6.9	7	528	37⅝	36⅝	36⅝	—1¼
60⅛	41½	LillyEli 2.10	3.5	14	360	59⅞	59¼	59¼	— ¼
48	34	LincNl 2.80	6.1	7	64	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
95	69	LincNlpf 3	3.3		2	91	91	91	—1
18¼	15½	LincPl 1.80	11.		5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
8⅝	3	Lionel .16	2.2	9	119	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
36½	17⅛	Litton 1b	2.8	7	580	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	17⅛	Litton pf 2	10.		1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
32⅛	16½	Lockhd		7	595	28⅝	27⅝	28⅛	— ¼
32½	20⅝	Loctite .48	1.6	12	48	30¼	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
69⅝	34⅝	Loews 1.20	1.9	5	223	63⅝	62	62	—1¼
18⅛	9⅛	LomFn 1	6.1	10	33	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
21	14½	LomMt 2.03e	11.	9	94	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
27	18⅛	LnStar 1.40	5.7	5	65	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	15⅝	LILCo 1.78	11.	7	558	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
26⅝	21½	LIL pfP2.43	11.		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	24⅛	LIL pfQ2.47	9.9		2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
33	24	LongDr .76	2.6	12	28	29⅝	29½	29½	+ ¼
39⅛	23½	LoralCp 1	2.6	11	16	38	38	38	
41⅞	19½	LaLand 1.48	3.7	11	1518	u41⅝	39⅝	39⅞	—1
24⅝	16½	LaPac .60b	2.5	7	387	24	23⅝	23⅝	
23⅝	19½	LouvGs 2	9.8	10	302	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
19½	10¼	Lowenst .30	2.8	4	x23	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	39⅛	Lubrzl 1.60	3.3	11	37	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜	
17⅝	13⅛	LuckyS 1	5.9	9	202	16⅝	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
18⅝	8⅛	Ludlow .70	4.4	15	46	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
18	14	Lukens .96	6.3	6	22	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	
19⅝	10½	LynCSys .40	2.3	13	283	17⅝	16¼	17⅝	+1½
		— M—M—M —							
28⅛	19⅝	MACOM s.24	.8	21	55	u29½	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
50⅝	31⅜	MCA 1.50	2.9	9	297	u51¼	50½	51⅛	+1⅛
15⅝	8	MEI .40	2.9	8	90	14⅝	14	14	— ⅛
37½	18	MGIC 1	2.8	11	1356	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
21⅞	13½	MacAF 1	6.3	7	19	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
14	7⅛	MacDn .40	4.4	5	14	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
14	6⅛	Macke .52	5.3	6	39	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	8⅛	Macmill .72	3.4	12	1258	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	32	Macy 1.85	4.2	7	19	44⅝	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
53	43	Macypf 4.25	8.7		z60	49	47½	49	+1½
17	12¼	MdsFd 1.29e	7.8		189	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ¼
14⅛	7⅛	MagicCf .60	6.3	5	100	9½	9⅝	9½	
32¼	26½	MalonH 1.12	3.7	10	19	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
12½	6⅛	Manhin .30b	4.3	3	184	7	d 6⅝	7	+ ⅛
12½	6⅛	ManhLf .30	3.6	12	33	8½	8⅛	8⅛	
39⅝	30⅝	MfrHan 2.28	6.4	6	263	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅛
37⅛	26¼	MAPCO 1.40	4.2	11	176	33½	32⅞	33¼	— ¼
43⅛	24⅝	MarMl s.80	1.9	10	280	42⅝	42	42⅝	+ ½
40⅝	34⅝	MarOil s1.40	3.4	7	1073	u42	40⅝	41¼	+ ⅜
20⅝	13½	MarMid .80	4.0	8	185	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅛	MarionL .64	5.1	17	122	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
17½	9⅝	MarkCt .36	2.7	14	39	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
20¼	13	Mark pf1.20	7.6		12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ½
33⅛	20⅝	Marley 1	4.3	7	80	23½	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅜
17	10¼	Marriot .16	1.0	10	352	16⅝	16⅛	16½	— ¼
67⅝	56½	MrshM 3.20	4.8	12	40	66	65⅝	66	+ ¼
25⅝	15½	MrshF 1.24	5.8	10	793	23	21⅛	21¼	—1⅜
40	26⅛	MartM 2	5.2	6	256	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ¼
22⅛	9	MaryK .48	2.3	12	119	21⅛	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
31⅜	17⅜	Md Cup .56	2.3	9	95	25⅝	24½	24½	—1⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Masco .60	2.2	11	848	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	+ ¼
30⅝	17⅝	Masonit 1.20	4.4	8	198	28	27	27⅛	— ⅜
15¼	11⅛	MasM 1.37e	10.	10	53	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	
13⅝	8	MassyF g			111	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
17⅛	15⅛	MasCp 1.72	11.		27	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
11⅛	10⅛	MasInc 1.12	10.		317	11	10⅞	10⅞	
42¼	28½	MatsuE .50e	1.6	8	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	6½	Mattel .30e	3.3	7	347	9⅝	8⅝	9	— ⅛
8½	3½	Mattel wt			456	6⅛	5⅝	6	— ½
28⅝	25	Mattl pf2.50	9.1		36	27½	27½	27½	
27⅝	22⅝	MayDS 1.40	5.7	6	191	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
25¼	18½	MayerO 1	4.3	8	51	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
5½	3½	MaysJW			4	4	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27⅝	22½	Maytg 1.80	6.5	9	122	27⅝	27	27½	+ ⅜
28½	15⅝	McDrm 1.20	5.2	15	1614	23⅜	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
33⅜	22½	McDr pf2.20	8.1		70	27½	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
31½	25	McDr pf2.60	9.3		11	27⅝	27¾	27⅝	— ⅛
52½	39¼	McDnld .56	1.1	12	141	51½	50⅛	50¼	— ⅛
36¼	20	McDonD .75	2.9	5	423	26½	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
32¼	23½	McDonh 1.32	4.4	6	2	29½	29½	29½	
31⅜	22½	McGEd 1.80	6.1	7	254	30⅝	29½	29⅝	—1⅛
34	20⅝	McGrH 1.28	5.0	9	228	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
64⅝	19⅝	McIntyr g			z3690	54⅝	50½	51⅝	—3⅛
19⅝	12	McLean .64	4.0	11	13	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¼	McLout		2	44	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ¼
38⅛	9⅛	McMorO .10	.3	163	253	37⅛	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
20½	10	McNeil .80	4.4	10	33	18½	18	18	— ⅜
33½	22⅛	Mead 1.60	5.7	5	138	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	
48½	26⅛	Measrx .50	1.3	13	51	38⅛	37⅛	37⅜	—1⅛
53⅛	24½	Medtrn .80	1.1	15	164	u54⅝	53½	54⅛	+1⅛
32¼	24⅛	Melville 1.40	4.6	8	373	30⅝	30¼	30⅛	— ⅛
56½	23⅝	Memorex		3	301	24½	d23	23⅝	— ⅜
40¼	33	MercStr 1a	2.5	6	8	u40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	+1
29¼	22½	MerTx s1.20	4.6	7	68	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	
71⅛	53⅝	Merck 1.90	2.8	15	296	67⅛	66½	67	+ ½
38	26⅛	Merdith 1.20	3.7	6	11	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	
22½	14⅝	MerrLy .96	4.8	8	873	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
71⅛	26⅛	MesaPet .48	.7	16	996	71⅛	69⅝	69½	—1¼
18⅛	14⅝	Mesab 1.43e	8.4	7	23	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	17½	Mesta .60e	3.0		12	20½	20	20⅛	
27⅛	17⅛	MGM s .60	3.3	9	340	18½	18	18⅛	— ⅛
70⅛	44½	Metrm 2.80	4.1	9	10	68½	68⅛	68½	+ ½
41	29⅝	MtE pfC3.90	13.		z40	32	31⅛	31⅛	— ⅜
87¼	54	MtE pfG7.68	12.		z100	63	63	63	
89	60	MtE pfI8.12	12.		z60	66	66	66	
15⅝	12½	MchGs 1.30b	9.1	9	10	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
28¼	25½	MhWl pf2.67	10.		10	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
22⅝	16⅛	MdCTel 1.60	7.8	7	23	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27½	21⅛	MdCT pf2.06	8.1		4	25½	25½	25½	— ¼
16½	13⅜	MidSUt 1.52	11.	5	853	14¼	14	14⅛	
4½	1⅝	MidIndM			54	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
27½	14	MidRos 1.20	4.8	8	364	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
29½	19⅛	MillerW .90	4.2	8	267	21⅝	21½	21¼	+ ⅛
33⅛	16⅝	MillBrd 1	3.1	9	302	32⅝	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
22⅛	11½	MilRoy .40	2.2	12	26	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	19	MinnGs 1.94	8.1	5	9	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+1
66	52	MMM 2.40	4.5	10	1028	53⅝	52⅝	53	+ ⅜
21¼	18½	MinPL 1.94	9.8	5	32	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
14½	9⅝	MirroCp .96	6.7	9	45	14½	14	14¼	+ ¼
43½	20⅝	MisnIns 1.02	2.5	8	86	42	41½	41½	
59	46	MPacC 3	5.6	6	144	53⅝	53	53½	
13⅜	10⅛	MoPSv 1b	8.4	8	44	11⅝	11⅜	11⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	22½	MoPS pr2.61	11.		3	22⅝	22½	22⅝	+ ¼
51⅝	36¼	Mobil s 2.40	4.9	7	4186	50⅛	48⅝	49	—1⅛
3⅝	1⅜	MobileH		12	83	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19⅝	11⅝	MdMer .20	1.5	7	89	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
14½	9⅝	Mohasco .90	8.6	9	98	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
14⅝	6½	MohkDta		11	278	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
23½	13⅝	MohkR 1.20	9.0	12	6	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅛	Monrh s 1	5.8	5	18	17⅛	17¼	17¼	
49⅝	17¼	Monogr .52	1.2	8	38	45	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
60¼	45	Monsan 3.40	5.8	7	1268	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+ ¼
19⅛	16	MntDU 1.50	8.6	7	31	17⅝	17½	17½	
24⅝	19½	MonPw 2.04	9.2	8	231	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
21	18⅝	MonSt 1.80a	9.7		69	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
9⅝	7½	MONY .92e	10.	10	279	9⅛	9	9	
39	27	MoorM 1.12	3.0	6	123	37½	36⅝	37¼	+1
54⅝	43⅝	Morgan 2.50	4.8	8	292	52⅛	51⅝	51⅝	
35⅝	18⅝	MorKn 1.50	4.3	6	106	35	34½	34⅝	+ ¼
19¼	13⅛	MorseSh .66	3.5	6	142	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm		8	56	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
34⅛	25⅛	MorNor 1.40	4.3	9	60	32⅝	32¼	32¼	
50⅝	36	Motrola 1.20	2.4	11	831	50⅛	49⅝	49⅝	— ¼
37⅛	24½	MtFuel 2.20	7.9	10	338	28	27⅝	28	
27⅜	24⅛	MtSTel 2.32	9.0	7	25	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	
14⅝	5¼	Munford	1.1		51	9⅛	9	9	
8¼	4	Munfd pf.40	6.8		8	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	14	Munsng 1.20	8.1	12	11	14¼	14⅛	14⅝	
15⅝	11⅛	MurphC 1.28	8.1	13	35	u15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
74	40	MurpOil 1	1.4	13	179	70½	69	69	—1
21⅝	14	MurryO 1	5.5	7	17	18⅛	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
14¼	12⅝	MutOm 1.32	10.		16	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
14⅝	7½	MyersL .50	3.9	8	90	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
		— N—N—N —							
20⅝	12⅝	NCH .64	3.1	10	22	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	12⅝	NCNB n .64	4.5	6	59	14½	14⅛	14⅛	
81½	56⅛	NCR 1.60	2.1	9	966	77½	76⅝	76½	— ½
29⅝	17½	NLInd 1.28	4.2	10	744	29	28⅝	28½	
37	19	NLT 1.12	3.8	8	1148	30⅛	29	29⅝	— ⅛
11½	8⅛	NVF s		6	108	10⅛	10½	10½	
28½	22	Nabisco 1.50	6.3	7	150	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ½
35⅝	24⅛	Nalco 1.36	4.3	14	285	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛	
33¼	12⅛	Narco .68	4.0	17	64	17⅛	16⅝	17	—1
33⅛	20⅝	Nashua 1.30	4.2	6	233	31⅛	31	31	— ⅛
50	22	NatAirl .50	1.1	66	212	47⅛	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	14	NatCan .72	2.9	11	48	25	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
45½	25½	NCan pf1.50	3.4		3	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
15½	9	NtCtyL .60	4.9	8	19	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
35⅛	27½	NtDetr 2	5.8	5	187	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
30¼	18	NatDist 1.80	6.2	7	971	u30⅛	28⅞	28⅞	—1⅛
22¼	19⅛	NDist pr1.85	8.7		1	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
31	24⅛	NatFG 2.54	8.5	6	16	30⅛	29⅝	30	— ⅛
23⅛	15½	NatGyp 1.32	6.1	5	260	22¼	21⅞	21⅝	— ¼
4⅛	2¼	NatHom			47	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅛	NtLibl n .28	1.8	10	251	15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
24⅛	16¼	NMdCr s.60	2.7	11	1436	22½	22	22½	+ ⅝
20	12½	NMedE s.50	2.6	11	392	19⅝	19	19⅝	
18⅛	11⅛	NMineSv .56	3.8	20	12	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	15⅛	NtPrest 1.50	8.3	10	31	18⅛	18	18	
31⅜	18½	NtSemic		12	1273	31¼	30⅛	30⅝	— ½
21¼	13	NtSvIn 1.08	5.7	6	27	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
18⅛	14½	NStand 1.24	7.3	6	28	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
35¼	28⅜	NatlStl 2.60	7.5	5	148	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
5¼	3⅛	NatTea		7	1	5	5	5	
59⅛	35⅛	Natom 2.20	3.8	6	589	59⅛	57⅛	57⅛	—1¼
38⅛	25	Natm pf1.60	4.3		141	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	— ⅛
28	20⅛	NevPw 2.12	7.7	8	55	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
17½	14⅛	NevP pf1.60	11.		z100	15	15	15	
24	19⅛	NevP pf2.30	11.		z250	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
23⅛	20⅛	NEngEl 2.24	10.	6	57	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	14⅛	NEnGE 1.60	10.	6	24	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
34	17½	NENuci s.26	.9	22	1698	30⅛	27	28¼	—1⅛
30	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76	10.		5	27	27	27	
36¼	31⅛	NEngT 3.16	9.3	8	21	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
19	15⅛	NYSEG 1.76	11.	7	103	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ⅜
4½	2½	Newcrp			43	2⅝	2½	2½	
10½	8¼	Newell n .70	6.8	6	15	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ¼
44	21¼	Newhall .80	2.0	8	17	41	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
31	19⅝	Newmt 1.20	4.2	7	572	29⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ¼
95½	66	Newt pf4.50	4.9		1	92	92	92	—1
17⅛	7¼	Newprk .20	1.3	13	127	16⅛	15⅝	16	— ⅛
15⅝	13	NiaMP 1.44	11.	6	172	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅛
41	35	NiaMpf 3.90	11.		z70	36⅛	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
53½	43	NiaMpf 4.85	10.		z300	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
109	100	NiMpf 10.60	11.		z40	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
12⅝	9½	NiagSh 1.21e	9.1		32	u13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	26⅛	NICOR 2.52	7.6	6	140	34	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	20⅝	NorfWn 1.92	7.5	5	311	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
25⅛	18½	Norlin 1.60	6.6	4	100	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
28⅝	20⅝	Norris 1.40	5.8	6	72	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
38½	14⅝	NACoal .64	1.9	9	29	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg			8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
34	24⅛	NoAPhl 1.70	5.6	5	17	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅛
10⅝	8⅛	NoestUt 1.10	11.	7	147	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
21⅞	11	NCoISL .70	4.1	5	25	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
17⅜	14⅛	NIndPS 1.50	9.7	8	103	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
51⅞	32¼	NorNGs 3	6.0	7	113	50⅝	50¼	50⅝	
101½	96½	NoNG pf8.48	8.7		z540	98	97⅝	97⅝	
27½	21⅛	NoStPw 2.28	9.3	7	147	24⅝	24½	24½	
42½	36⅛	NSPw pf3.60	10.		z450	37	d35¼	36	—1⅛
43⅝	28⅝	NorTel g .80			2036	u44½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
8⅝	4½	Nthgate g			134	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
45	27⅝	Nortrp 1.80	4.8	6	324	38⅝	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅞
36¼	22⅝	NwstAirl .80	2.5	9	380	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
29½	23	NwtBcp 1.32	4.7	7	47	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ½
24⅝	17	NwtEnr s1.30	6.1	6	215	22½	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
37⅝	23	NwtInd 2.05	5.7	7	168	37⅛	36	36	— ¼
26⅛	24	NwtP pf2.50	10.		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
12⅝	9⅛	NwMLf 1e	8.9	13	46	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
34⅝	27½	NwStW 1.80	6.4	5	3	28¼	28⅛	28¼	+ ¼
34⅛	22	Norton 1.40	4.1	7	203	u34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅛
20⅛	14½	NorSim 1.04b	6.2	7	531	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
45⅛	33½	NortS pf1.60	4.2		2	38	38	38	
34⅝	27	Nucor s .36	1.1	7	93	34	33½	33⅞	
		— O—O—O —							
62	16⅝	OKC 1.20	2.4	11	109	52	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
33⅛	14⅝	OakInd .40	1.4	15	412	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	14⅝	OcciPet 1.25	5.0	9	2535	25⅝	24⅝	25	— ⅜
10¼	4⅛	OcciPet wt			1297	10⅛	10	10	— ½
40⅛	26⅝	OccIP pf2.16	5.4		3	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
83	48½	OccIP pf3.60	4.4		5	82	81	81	— ¼
80⅛	48⅛	OccIP pf 4	5.1		5	80	78⅝	78⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	22	OccIP pf2.50	11.		85	22½	22⅛	22½	
22⅛	18½	OccIP pf2.12	11.		7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
24⅛	19⅝	OccIP pf2.30	11.		82	21	21	21	
35¼	27¼	Ogden 2	6.3	5	72	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ¼
53	43	Ogdn pf1.87	3.9		2	48½	48½	48½	— ⅜
18	14⅛	OhioEd 1.76	12.	12	295	15	14⅝	15	
48¼	40	OhEd pf4.40	11.		z40	41	41	41	+ ½
106¾	98⅛	OhE pf10.48	10.		z50	100	99	100	
110	99½	OhE pf10.76	11.		z100	99	d98	98	—1½
83½	67	OhP pf7.60	10.		z200	74	74	74	+1⅛
123	109½	OhP pfA 14	13.		z200	111½	111¼	111¼	— ½
121¾	110½	OhP pfF 14	13.		z30	112	111	112	+ ½
18⅛	15⅝	OklaGE 1.60	10.	10	615	16¼	15⅞	16	— ⅛
26¾	18⅝	OklaNG 1.80	7.4	7	26	24⅛	24¼	24¼	
25¼	14½	Olin 1	4.2	7	352	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—1⅛
33½	23	Omark 1.12	3.8	5	3	29¼	29⅛	29¼	+ ¼
26¼	16	Oneida .92	3.8	5	23	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
16¼	13⅛	OranRk 1.56	11.	7	47	14⅛	14¼	14⅛	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Orange .20	2.7	4	106	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
13⅛	7⅛	OrionC .30	2.9	7	73	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
23⅛	15⅛	OutMar 1.40	7.8	9	83	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
31⅞	18⅜	OutletCo 1	4.5	7	20	22½	21⅞	22	+ ¼
18⅛	13	OverhDr .84	4.9	6	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25½	16	OvrnTr 1.24	5.1	5	10	24⅛	24¼	24¼	
34⅝	20¼	OverSh .50b	1.5	7	14	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¼
32⅝	24½	OwenC 1.20	4.0	8	300	30⅛	29½	29⅝	— ⅞
23	17⅛	OwenIll 1.26	5.7	5	331	22½	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
75	60	OwnI pf4.75	7.0		3	68	68	68	+1
12⅝	8	Oxfrdin .68	6.3	5	20	10¾	10¾	10¾	
		— P—Q —							
23	15⅛	PHH Gp .64	2.8	10	67	u23⅛	23	23	+ ⅛
12⅛	8	PNBMt .96e	9.3	8	85	10½	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
32⅛	23⅛	PPG 1.84	5.8	7	216	32⅛	32	32	
24⅝	12⅝	PSA		5	65	24¼	23⅝	24	— ½
13½	11¼	PacAS 1.28	11.		42	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	21⅝	PacGE 2.44	11.	6	439	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	
23⅛	20	PacLtg 2	8.9	6	67	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
53	38½	PacLm 2.20	4.2	14	52	52⅛	52⅛	52½	+ ⅜
20¼	17	PNwTel 1.64	9.0	7	23	18⅛	18	18⅛	
22⅛	19¼	PacPw 1.92	9.4	9	235	20⅝	20⅝	20½	
16	13⅝	PacTT 1.40	10.	8	43	14	13⅝	13⅝	
18⅝	10	PacTIn 1	5.4	7	2	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
12⅝	6⅝	PaineW .44	4.2	5	115	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	12⅝	PalW pf1.30	9.4		14	14	13⅝	13⅝	
20¾	13⅛	PalmBc 1.20	6.4	4	18	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	3¼	Pamida .06t			87	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	PanAm		3	887	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
55⅝	36⅛	PanEP 3.10	5.9	7	164	53⅝	52⅝	52¾	— ⅜
23⅛	14⅝	Papcft 1.14b	4.8	8	38	u23⅝	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
22½	10⅝	Pargas 1.08	5.4	18	43	20⅛	19⅞	20	+ ¼
35	18⅛	ParkDr s .24	.7	11	306	34⅝	33⅛	34	— ⅜
30½	22½	ParHan 1.20	4.0	8	225	30⅛	29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅛
17¼	15	ParkPn s.36	2.4	8	177	15½	d14⅝	15⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	7	PatPtl		38	234	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
25⅛	15½	Pavlsnw .60	2.4	10	34	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
27½	18⅝	Peabdy .28b	1.2	9	114	23⅛	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
14	6	Pengo		38	55	13⅛	13	13⅛	
22½	13⅝	PenCen			133	17¼	16⅝	17	— ¼
6¼	4⅛	PenCn prB			173	6	5⅝	6	
6¼	2⅝	PenDix			94	4½	4⅛	4¼	— ¼
11½	7½	PennCp n.12	1.1		914	11¼	10½	10⅝	— ⅝
39⅛	28	Penney 1.76	5.6	8	902	31⅛	31⅛	31¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	18⅛	PaPL 2.04	10.	6	136	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
50¼	42	PaPL pf4.50	10.		z120	45	44	44	+ ½
91	76⅝	PaPL pf8.40	11.		z330	79½	78	79½	+1
111	100⅝	PaPL pf 11	11.		z180	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
122¼	109	PaPL pf 13	12.		z30	110	110	110	+1
84⅛	72½	PaPL pf 8	11.		z40	76	76	76	— ⅜
92½	78	PaPL pf8.70	11.		z150	80½	80	80	+ ½
40	30½	Penwlt 2.20	6.5	7	32	34½	34	34	— ¼
25½	19½	Penw pf1.60	7.6		39	21	20⅞	21	— ¼
48	26⅛	Pennzol 2.20	4.9	9	373	46⅛	45	45¼	— ½
14	9⅛	PeopDr .24	1.9	7	63	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
39⅛	31⅛	PeopGs 2.88	7.5	8	235	38⅝	37⅝	38¼	+ ⅜
30⅛	21⅝	PepsiCo 1.14	4.1	10	763	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
34⅛	19⅝	PerkinE .52	1.7	12	158	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
16⅛	7⅝	Pertec		10	107	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	
43⅛	31¼	Petrie 1.40	4.1	10	78	34⅛	33½	34	
49⅛	27½	Petrotn 1.04	2.1	11	48	49	48½	48⅞	+ ⅜
23⅛	23⅛	Petroln wi			2	u24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ½
27⅛	20⅛	PetRs 2.47e	9.1		64	27⅛	26	27⅛	+ ⅜
25⅛	19	PetRs pf1.75	7.0		33	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ⅛
36⅛	29	Pfizer 1.32	3.9	11	600	34⅛	34	34	— ¼
30⅛	19⅝	PhelpD 1	3.7	9	234	27⅝	27	27	— ⅜
17⅛	15	PhilaEl 1.80	12.	8	258	15⅛	15⅛	15¼	— ⅛
42⅝	33	PhilE pf3.80	11.		z20	35½	35½	35½	— ½
50¼	42	PhilE pf4.68	10.		z140	44⅝	44⅝	44⅞	+1⅜
100⅛	81	PhilE pf8.75	11.		z370	82⅝	81½	81½	+ ¼
86½	71½	PhilE pf7.85	11.		z50	73	73	73	—1
86⅛	70	PhilE pf7.80	11.		z20	72¼	72¼	72½	—4½
30¼	19⅝	PhilSub 1.10	3.9	9	71	28⅝	28½	28½	— ¼

(Continued on Page 10)

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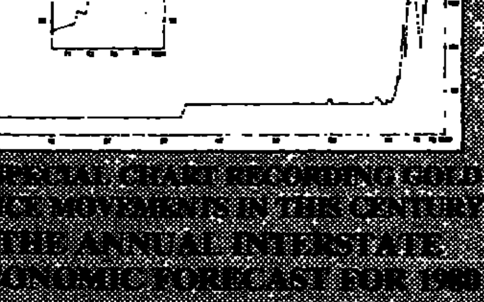
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
38⅝	31⅛	PhilMr s1.25		3.4	10	703	36⅞	36½	36½	
7⅞	3¼	PhilInd	.28	4.7	3	245	6¼	6	6	—⅛
12⅞	8⅝	PhilInd pf	1	9.8		1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
41¾	28⅞	PhilPet	1.40	3.4	8	1318	41½	41⅛	41⅛	
16⅛	9¼	PhilVH	.60	4.6	6	38	13¼	12⅞	13	+⅛
15⅝	8⅝	PiedAvt	.24	1.5	5	118	u15¾	15⅝	15½	+¼
22	15⅝	PieNG	1.56b	7.4	9	36	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	+⅛
13⅛	6	Pier 1	.15e	1.2	5	30	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+⅛

[illegible]

— T—T—T —

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17¼	11¾	TREs	.84	5.6	7	39	15	14⅞	15	
40⅝	33½	TRW	2	5.0	7	876	39⅞	39½	39¾	+½
88	73	TRW pf 4.40		5.1		7	86½	86½	86½	+1

[illegible]

— X—Y—Z —

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.
69½	50	Xerox	2.40	3.7	10	1122	65⅝	65	65
28⅞	14½	XTRA s	.52	2.2	4	131	24⅛	23½	23
17¾	15¼	Yatess	.20	1.2	5	68	17½	16⅞	16
24⅝	15	ZaleCp	1.08	4.9	7	x772	22⅛	22⅛	22
23½	18½	Zapata	.30b	1.3	17	425	u23⅝	23⅛	23
15⅝	9¼	ZayreCp			5	128	14⅜	14⅛	14
17⅛	12	ZenithR	1	7.7	11	210	13¼	12⅞	13
19½	12½	Zurnind	.80	4.4	7	93	18⅜	18⅛	18

Sales figures are unofficial
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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Interest payable on September 15 and March 15

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The First Boston Corporation
Merrill Lynch White Weld Capital Markets Group — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated
Salomon Brothers
Lazard Frères & Co.

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated — Goldman, Sachs & Co.
Atlantic Capital Corporation — Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated — Basle Securities Corporation
Bear, Stearns & Co. — Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. Incorporated — Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation — Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated — E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.
Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Loeb Rhoades, Hornblower & Co. — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Incorporated
L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin — Shearson Hayden Stone Inc.
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated — UBS Securities Inc. — Warburg Paribas Becker A. G. Becker
Wertheim & Co., Inc. — Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Banca Commerciale Italiana — Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. — Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
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Société Générale de Banque S.A. — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
The Bank of Bermuda Ltd. — County Bank Limited

September 18, 1979

International Stock Indexes

September 17, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	91.60	91.50	94.30	88.20
Brussels (2)	135.39	134.73	135.39	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	145.70	145.97	157.63	136.58
London 30	466.00	467.70	558.60	446.10
London 500 (4)	270.59	271.30	307.45	237.86
Milan (5)	88.43	88.38	89.68	55.45
Paris (6)	135.99	135.29	135.99	78.10
Sydney (7)	676.77	672.59	676.77	545.72
Tokyo (8)	454.59	455.24	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	6,438.12	6,453.80	6,495.08	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	336.60	336.80	343.30	308.40

1. Ane-Cps Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Siemon Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

Tokyo Exchange

September 17, 1979

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	394	Matsu E. Wks	530
Canon	599	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	176
Dai Nip. Print	582	Mitsubi Corp.	541
Fuji Bank	342	Mitsui Co.	322
Fuji Photo	661	Mitsukoshi	464
Hitachi	264	Nippon Elec.	486
Honda Motor	601	Sharp	516
C. Itoh	379	Sony Corp	1,910
Japan Air L.	2,950	Sumitomo Bank	343
Kansai El. Pwr.	900	Taisho Marine	252
Kao Soap	545	Takeda	502
Kirin Brewery	406	Teijin	136
Komatsu	345	Tokyo Marine	521
Kubota	324	Toray	175
Matsu El. Ind.	681	Toyota	896

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 17, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	F
1 M.	12 15/16 - 13 1/16	7 3/16 - 7 5/16	1 ⅛ - 1 ⅝	14 ½ - 14 ⅞	12 ⅛ -
2 M.	12 9/16 - 12 11/16	7 5/16 - 7 7/16	2 - 2 ⅛	14 ¾ - 15	12 ½ -
3 M.	12 ⅝ - 12 ⅞	7 ⅜ - 7 ½	2 1/16 - 2 3/16	14 ¾ - 15	12 ½ -
6 M.	12 ⅜ - 12 ⅝	7 ½ - 7 ⅝	2 ⅛ - 2 ¼	14 ¾ - 15	12 ½ -
1 Y.	12 ¼ - 12 ½	7 ½ - 7 ⅝	2 ⅞ - 3	14 ½ - 14 ¾	13 - 13

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond — SF 700.60
— (d) Conbar — SF 655.00
— (d) Grobar — SF 631.00
— (d) Stockbar — SF 741.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— (d) CSF Fund — SF 16.48
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF 3.88
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. — $9.90

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust — $6.56
—(w) High Interest Sterling — £0.92*

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund — $20.26
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $12.05
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. — $29.78

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses — SF 306.00
— (d) Canasec — SF 480.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF 62.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF 61.50
— (d) Energie-Valor — SF 86.50
— (d) Ussec — SF 456.00
— (d) Europa-Valor — SF 113.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM 28.10
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond — DM 66.50

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
— (d) Earnex Fd. — $4.85

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets — $29.47
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. — 365.36
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $25.46
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $55.96
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. — $16.44

FIDELITY POB 198, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
— (w) Fidelity Sterling A — £3.96
— (w) Fidelity Sterling B — £8.35
— (w) Fidelity Sterling D — £17.88

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $47.72
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund — HK$10.54
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund — $13.69
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $8.15
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund — $10.29

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $74.73
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia — $18.55

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— (w) Lloyds Int'l Growth — SF 389.50
— (w) Lloyds Int'l Income — SF 306.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd — $10.12

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parlon Sw. R Est — SF 1,338.00
— (r) Securswiss — SF 1,037.00

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— (d) Intervalor — SF 88.75
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— (d) Swissvalor New Ser — SF 341.50
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF 67.00
— (d) Universal Fund — SF 72.45

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— (d) Sima Swiss R Est — SF 216.00

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— (d) Unifonds — DM 17.70
— (d) Unirak — DM 48.42
— (d) Uniglobal — DM 48.40
— (d) Unispecial I — DM 61.39
— (d) Europafonds — DM 25.98

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund
(r) Arab Finance I.F. — $1
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)
(w) Austral. Select Fd.
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. — SF
(w) CAMIT
(w) Capital Gains Inv.
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF 1
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund. — $
(w) Citadel Fund
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $1
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs
(d) Convertible Japan
(w) D.G.C. — $
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent
(d) Europe Obligations — LF 1
(w) First Eagle Fund — $
(w) F.I.R.S.T. — $
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr — SF 1
(w) Formula Selection Fd — $
(d) Fonditalia
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins — D
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)
(d) Global Int'l Fund — C
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV — $
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobst.
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B — $
(d) Interfund S.A.
(w) Intermarket Fund — $
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)
(r) Int'l Securities Fund
(d) Investo DWS — D
(r) Invest Atlantiques
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.
(w) Japan Selection Fund
(w) Japan Pacific Fund
(d) KB Income Fund — LF 1
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold
(w) Lundund
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. — Cor
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund
(w) Nippon Fund
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd
(w) N.A.M.F.
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund
(d) Renta Fund
(d) Rentinvest — LF
(d) Safe Fund
(d) Safe Trust Fund
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM
(w) Soros Fund — $
(w) Talent Global Fund
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.
(w) Transpacific Fund
(d) UNICO Fund — DM
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd — $
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd
(w) Western Growth Fund
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd — $
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd
(w) Worldwide Securities
(w) Worldwide Special — $1,651

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgian Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit; S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemp. price—Ex-Coupon.

...tions in Canadian funds.
...ies cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Abitibi	$20	19¾	20	+ ⅛
Acklands	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ½
Agnico E	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
Agra Ind A	$5¾	5¾	5½	— ½
Alta Gas A	$26½	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Alta Nat	$70	70	70	—
Algo Cent	$22	22	22	+ ½
Am Bonza	$21½	21⅛	21¼	— ⅜
Andres W A	$13¼	13	13⅛	— ¼
Argus C pr	$9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
Asbestos	$42¼	42	42¼	
Alco A	$19¾	18¾	19	— ⅛
BP Can	$36½	35¾	36	— ⅛
Bank N S	$24⅜	24	24	— ⅛
Bralor Res	$17	16⅜	17	— ⅛
Bramalea	$20½	20	20½	
Brenda M	$21⅜	21	21	— ⅛
BCFP	$27¼	27	27	
BC Phone	$17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Brunswk	$10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
Budd Can	$8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
CAE	$12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
Cad Frv	$23½	23	23½	+ ⅛
Cal Pow A	$45¼	44½	44⅝	+ ⅜
Camflo	$17¼	16⅞	17	
C Nor West	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
C Packrs	$29½	29½	29½	+ ¼
Can Perm	$18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Can Trust	$25½	25	25	
C Tung	$25	25	25	+ ⅜
CCobleav A	$12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices September 14, 1979

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
2000 Can Cel	$9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
300 CGE	$31	31	31	
18424 CI Bk Com	$26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
2891 Can Tire A	$28½	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
670 C Utilies	$19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
538 Candel Oil	$52	51	52	+ 1
2755 Cassiar	$12⅜	12½	12½	
6000 Celanese	$5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
12650 Cherokee	$11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
66658 Con Distrb	$16	15⅝	15⅝	
64098 Cons Gas	$27⅜	27½	27⅝	+ ¼
550 Con Fardy	380	380	380	
1300 Conwest	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
38300 Coseka R	$10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅜
13900 Craigmt	$7½	7¼	7½	
1202 Crush Intl	$15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
6550 Cyprus	$16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
47425 Czar Res	$14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
5740 Dann Dev	$19½	19	19¼	— ⅛
300 Daon A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
20582 Denison	$32⅝	31	31⅞	+ 1⅛
26300 Dicknsn	$9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
2766 D Bridge	$38⅝	38⅛	38⅜	— ¼
58039 Dofasco A	$34⅝	33¾	34⅝	+ ⅜
7888 Dom Store	$19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
1300 Du Pont A	$22½	22½	22½	
5000 Dylex L A	$12¼	12¼	12¼	
1100 Electhom A	490	480	490	
2500 Emco	$12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
19200 Falcon C	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
14350 Fibre Ntk A	$71½	70½	70½	— 1½
1000 Fed Ind A	$7	7	7	
1460 Fed Pion	$35½	35½	35½	
7808 Francana	$13	12⅞	13	
500 Fruehauf	$12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
2425 G M Res	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
4000 G Distrb A	$8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
200 G Distrb w	265	265	265	— 5
25250 Gibraltar	$9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ¼
40 Graft G	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
4000 Granduc	213	210	210	
2470 GL Forest	$49¼	48⅞	49	
4910 Hard Crp A	310	300	310	+ 10
9675 Harlequin	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
8000 Hawker	$17¼	16½	17¼	+ ⅜
1369 Hayes D	$10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
28115 H Bay Co	$27¼	27	27	
9370 IAC	$16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
2409 Indal	$14¼	14	14⅛	
25 Inglis	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
700 Inland Gas	$14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
105 Int Mogul	$6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
8788 Inter Pipe	$18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
1330 Ivaco	$17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
1875 Jannock	$13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+ ⅛
51625 Kaiser Re	$33⅝	32½	33	+ ¼
4500 Kam Kotia	$6	5⅝	5⅝	
300 Kelsey H	$24⅜	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
4940 Kerr Add	$11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅜
5300 Labatt A	$24¼	23⅝	24	— ⅛
30980 Lacana	$6⅝	6½	6½	

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
14580 LOnt Cem	$6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅜
1028 LL Lac	430	425	430	+ 10
2600 Lob Co B	425	420	425	+ 5
2400 MICC	$13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
18674 MB Ltd	$28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ¼
200 McGraw H	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
3417 Est Mirtic	188	182	182	+ 7
4010 Molson A	$27⅝	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
60 Molson B	$26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
5360 Moore	$38⅝	38⅜	38½	+ ⅛
24058 Murphy	$29⅝	28⅞	29⅜	+ 1¼
99848 Noranda	$18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
179828 Norcen	$30½	29½	30⅛	+ ⅜
450 NTecm B w	$29	28½	29	+ ½
200 Nowsco W	$38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	— ¼
16778 Oakwood P	$15¼	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
70480 Ocelot B	$22½	20⅞	22¼	+ 1½
2485 Oshawa A	$8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅜
11199 Pace Pet	$17⅝	16¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
17825 Pamour A	$8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
3900 PanCan P	$61½	61	61½	+ ⅜
35 Patino N V	$22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
4900 Pembina	$10½	10¼	10⅜	
13370 Petrofina	$45½	43	45¼	+ 2¼
6200 Pevto Oils	$16⅝	16	16¼	+ ½
1623 Pine Point	$35⅝	35½	35½	— ½
14100 Place G	298	287	287	— 8
13731 Placer	$35	34	34½	— ¼
3300 Ram	$10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
900 Redpath	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
2000 Rd Stenhs A	$9⅝	9½	9½	+ ½
7151 Reichhold	$14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
4100 Revenu Prp	180	179	180	
10895 Roman	$40⅜	38⅝	40¼	+ 2
68232 Sceptre	$9½	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
4501 Scotts A	$12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅛
78630 Shell Can	$30½	28⅞	30⅜	+ 1¼
18861 Sherritt	$12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
700 Sigma	$30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅜
1134 Simpsn S A	$8	7⅝	7⅝	
800 Slater Stl	$17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
6132 Southm	$26⅛	25⅝	26	
2000 St Brodcst	$12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
20518 Stelco A	$29	28⅜	28½	— ¼
595 Steep R	410	405	410	+ 10
19150 Sulpetro B	$17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅜
10175 Suncor pr	$28⅜	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
7628 Teck Cor A	$18⅛	17⅝	18⅛	— ⅛
4239 Teck Cor B	$17⅜	16⅞	17¼	
150 Teledyne	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7221 Tex Can	$81⅜	80½	81⅜	+ 1¼
1540 Thom N A	$15¼	15	15¼	
8412 Tor Dm Bk	$24¼	24	24	— ¼
200 Torstar B	$21¼	21¼	21¼	
3191 Traders A	$16⅜	16	16¼	+ ½
1580 Trns Mt	$10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
8198 TrCan PL	$23⅞	22⅞	23½	+ ⅛
8125 Turbo Cl B	$15⅝	15	15¼	+ ⅛
8613 UGas A	$12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
6205 Union Oil	$34⅝	34	34¼	— ½
4780 U Keno	$18½	18	18¼	+ ¼
12220 U Siscoe	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
100 Un Corbid	$23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
1800 Van Der	$6⅝	6½	6½	
5100 Versti Cor	$22½	22¼	22¼	— ½
2500 Vestgron	$16¼	15½	16	— ¼
860 Weldwod	$25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
3500 West Mine	$7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2550 Weston	$26½	26	26¼	— ⅛
1655 Woodwd A	$25½	25½	25½	
20547 Yk Bear	$9⅝	8½	9¼	+ ⅜

Total sales 6,998,404 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices September 14, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
300	Algoma St	$30	30	30	
3714	Bnk Mont	$24⅜	23⅝	24	— ⅛
640	Can Cmt	$13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
275	Cdn Ind	$22	22	22	— ¼
300	Conron	$14	14	14	— 1⅛
22625	Con Bath	$14¼	14	14	
2000	Dom TxtA	$13⅜	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
200	FCA Int	335	335	335	— 15
720	Imasco	$45½	45½	45½	+ ⅛
100	Mnt Trst	$19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
1175	Power Co	$15	14½	14⅝	
800	Rolf and A	$10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
2199	Royal Bk	$42	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
100	Steinbrg A	$27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ¼
60150	Utd Asbest	512	475	512	+ 42
200	Zellers	$9½	9½	9½	

Total sales 818,666 shares.

Canadian Indexes

September 17, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	312.54	312.86
Toronto	1,728.98	1,731.90

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

...uropean Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

...msterdam

...	28.80
...t Hellin	90.00
...sbank	334.00
...bank	78.80
...h Rubr	45.10
...	36.50
...ken	81.80
...	53.60
...veens	31.50
...	101.50
...ledder	117.40
...ed	52.00
...	22.50
...	171.00
...	144.00
...ks	110.50
...Dutch	145.90XD
...rer	129.20
...enmer	278.50
...Stork	44.00

...russels

...	2,405
...(Lamb)	1,750
...rill	419
...ebel	6,470
...no-BM	2,480
...aa	2,730
...fina	5,120
...evaert	1,158
...enerale	1,780
...	2,420
...Solvay	746

...rankfurt

...	45.50
...	130.10
...	132.40
...merzbank	204.00
...Gummi	83.30
...ler	260.50
...g	158.00
...sche Bnk	278.50
...ner Bnk	212.00
...	130.20
...	44.90
...hoechst	264.50
...of	199.00
...	271.00
...pnsa	90.50
...esmann	142.50
...essell.	253.00
...annmann	143.50
...kerr	106.50
...ing	244.00
...ns	260.00
...en	94.20
...	152.80
...	152.80
...wagen	287.30

...ondon

...Am Co	$8.05
...Am	0.85
...rys Bnk	4.23
...ham Gp	1.44
...	1.16
...	1.90
...er	1.78
...nd.	2.93
...nt'l	0.70
...et.	11.96
...ah	1.43
...ered	1.44
...ury Sc.	0.61½
...Gold Fds	2.45
...ulds	0.88
...eer D	$8.07
...o Rec	3.20
...lers	2.35
...op	0.56
...s Ind	0.92
...St Ged	0.32¼
...	3.78
...	2.67
...o Gp	4.61

GT Un St	3.9⅛
Guinness	1.85
Hawker-Sidd	1.78
Hudson Bay	$11⅝
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.53
Imps	0.91
Marks & Spen.	1.61
Metal Box	2.80
Nichols	0.59
Plessey	1.20
Rand Mines	0.54⅝
Rank Org.	2.16
Royal Dutch	34⅝
R.T.Z.	2.95
Shell	3.38
Thorn (A)	4.36
Tube Invest.	3.80
Union Carb.	$8.80
Vickers	1.58
War L3½	0.32⅞
West Deep	$18 1/16
West Drief	$58 ⅛
West Hold	$38 ⅞
West Min	2.81
Woolworth	0.76
ZCI	0.11½

Milan

Bastogi	876.00
ERBA	2,850.00
ErcMarelli	368.00
Fiat	2,597.00
Finsider	134.00
Generali	52,490.00
IFI	N.A.
Italgas	N.A.
Italsider	340.00
LaRinas	115.00
Montedis	203.25
Olivetti	1,540.00
Pirelli	2,105.00
Snia Visco	811.00

Paris

Air Liquide	509.00
BSN	970.00
Carrefour	1,770.00
Cim Lafarge	278.50
Cie Bancaire	459.00
CFP	245.00
CGE	375.00
CCF	167.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,070.00
Ferodo	357.00
Gen Occident	303.00
Imetal	64.80
L Oreal	738.00
Mach Bull	64.30
Michelin	983.00
Moet Henn	570.00
Moulinex	96.00
Paribas	234.00
PUK	95.40
Penarroya	56.10
Perrier	346.00
Peugeot	292.80
Rh Poulenc	126.50
Sacilor	31.40
St Gobain	139.40
Suez	292.00
Telemecan	808.00
Thomson	252.80
Usinor	15.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,380
Buehrle	2,520
B Boveri	1,890
Cib Geigy	1,250
Cr Suisse	2,250
Fisher	780
HofRochN	7,375
Nestle	3,525
Sandoz	4,325
Ste B. Suisse	385
Sulzer	2,820
U.B. Suisse	3,260

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain

United Biscuits

28 weeks Jly 14	1979	1978
Revenue	402.84	362.78
Pre-tax Net	16.13	18.6C
Per Share	0.05	0.061

Japan

Sony

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	161,160.	135,420.
Profits	5,950.	9,930.
Per Share	28.00	46.00
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	455,370.	390,680.
Profits	13,830.	22,160.
Per Share	64.00	103.00

United States

Trans World

3 months	1979	1978
Revenue	848.60	700.30
Profits	34.70	62.10
Per share	1.96	3.66
Year	1979	1978
Revenue	2,850.	2,430.
Profits	45.70	74.00
Per share	2.25	4.04

Levi Strauss

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	579.4	471.9
Profits	55.22	41.39
Per Share	2.71	1.87
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,470.	1,220.
Profits	137.77	104.73
Per Share	6.60	4.74

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, September 17, 1979

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

AELInd	6⅝	7⅛
AFAProt	8⅝	9⅛
AVMCp	4¼	4⅝
Accuray	4⅞	5⅜
AddisnW	11⅝	12½
AdvRoss	4¼	4⅝
AdvMicr	43	43⅝
AlexAlex	30¼	31
Allcoinc	36½	37½
AllynB	16⅝	17⅛
AFinCp	29	29⅝
AFurn	6⅛	6⅝
AGreet	12⅝	13
AIntGp	61¾	62⅝
AMicros	26⅝	27¼
AWelding	28¼	21¼
Amterr	4⅛	4⅝
Anodite	8⅛	8⅝
AnheusB	24	24½
AutoCp	8⅝	9⅛
ArdenGp	4⅞	5⅛
ArkWGs	26⅝	27⅛
AsdCola	23½	24⅛
AtlGaLt	16⅛	16⅝
BairdCp	6⅝	7¼
BangHE	13⅝	13⅞
BkamRt	19⅛	19⅝
BasicRs g	8⅝	9
BassFr	19⅝	20½
BaylsMk	11½	12
Beeline	9⅛	10⅛
BetzLab	33½	34⅛
BibbCo	14⅝	15⅛
BirdSon	23½	25
Birtchr	2⅝	3
BlkHillP	27⅛	28
Bonanza	3⅝	3⅞
BrookS	39½	41½
BrwTom	27	27½
Buckbee	7⅝	8⅛
Buckeye	20⅜	21⅛
BurnupS	7	7⅝
CalWtSv	33½	35
ConradH	1½	2
CapSwC	15½	16
CapinAir	4⅝	4⅞
CareCp	8⅝	9⅝
CnVIPS	16	16⅝
ChmLea	39	42
ChasUtl	11	11⅝
CircleF	6	7
CitzUtA	39	39⅝
CitzUtB	34¼	35
ClarkJL	31½	33
ClowCp	8⅝	9⅛
ComCIH	26	26½
CmlShr	19½	21½
CrowTel	41½	43½

ConPap	59⅝	60⅝
Crawfd	19⅝	20⅝
CrosTre	24¼	24⅝
CullrFed	2⅜	3½
Cyclitron	15⅝	16¼
DanlyM	23½	24½
DtaDes	12⅛	12½
DaytMal	19	21
DekibAg	28⅜	29½
DeLuxC	33	33⅝
DelCanT	12¼	13¼
DeweyEl	1½	2½
DiaCrys	27¼	28¼
DixnCru	34	35½
Docutel	7⅛	7⅝
DollrGn	9½	10
Donldsn	22½	23½
DoylDB	22⅝	23½
DunkinD	13¼	13⅝
Durlron	16⅝	17¼
EatnVnce	6	6⅝
EconLab	23⅝	24⅛
ElPasEl	10	10⅝
ElderBe	8	8⅝
EleNucl	8⅝	9⅛
ElModul	6	7
EarDev	8½	9½
EntwistH	2½	3⅛
EqtOil	43⅛	44⅛
EthanAl	41⅝	42⅛
Fabri	15-16	1 3-16
FidUnLf	70⅝	71⅝
FtBkSys	42⅝	43½
FtBostn	21¼	22
FtEmpS	12⅝	12⅝
FtWnFin	5⅝	6
Flickgr	13⅝	14⅛
FloatPnt	12	12⅝
FlaWatU	1	1¼
ForestO	21⅞	22⅝
Formigli	1⅝	2½
FrankCp	8	8½
FrankEl	14⅝	15½
GnRlEst	13	14⅛
GnReins	98	108
GovEFn	12⅝	13½
GreenM	11⅝	12⅝
GreyAdv	37½	40½
GlfIntsl	14½	16
Gyrodyn	5⅛	5⅝
Hardwke	15¼	16
HrpRow	12⅝	13⅛
HarpGp	26⅝	27½
HarffNt	17¼	17⅜
HenrdF	25½	26¼
Holobm	2⅛	2⅝
Hoover	15½	16
HortzRs	2	2½
HyattInt	17½	18½
Intraind	5⅝	6⅛
IntelCp	58½	59⅝
IntrcEnr	6⅛	7¼
IntmtGs	14⅛	14⅝

InBkWsh	9⅜	10⅛
IwaSoUt	23⅞	24⅝
JamWP h	8⅛	8⅝
Jamsby	16¼	17
JiffyFd	1	1⅜
JostynM	16⅝	17½
KaisSt pf	18⅜	19½
Kalvar	5¼	5⅝
Kaman	19⅜	20½
KmpAm	9⅛	10¼
KateGre	3-16	7-16
Kaysam	3½	4½
KellySv	34½	36
Keuffel	17⅝	18⅜
Kimball	16⅞	17⅛
KingInt	10¼	11⅛
KnapeV	17	18
Kratos	16	17
Lancain	20	20⅝
LandRes	2⅝	3¼
LaneCo	23½	24½
LtdStor	6½	7¼
LinBcst	52	52⅝
Logetm	12	13
MadsGE	14⅝	15⅝
MagellPet	4	4¼
Malikrt	33¼	34¼
MetAsst	22½	23
MaulLP	28	29½
McCorm	18½	19
McQuay	12	12⅝
MidsxW	19½	20½
MdldCap	9½	10¼
MidlRes	3 5-16	3 9-16
MidlBks	29¼	30¼
Miller	30½	31¼
MissVIG	14¼	15¼
MontCol	8	8⅝
MoorePd	22	23½
MorgRes	1½	2¼
Mostek	41⅝	42⅝
MotClub	5⅛	5⅝
Mueller	27	28
NorgCp	26	28
NatGOil	16	17
NwldRE	15⅝	16⅝
NJNGas	17¼	17⅝
NielsnA	25½	26
NielsnB	25⅝	25⅞
NoCarGs	14⅞	15⅝
NoEOI un	73	74½
NwtNGs	16⅛	16½
NestPS	16⅝	17¼
Noxell	21⅝	21⅝
OgilvyM	22	22⅝
OhFerro	8⅛	9⅛
OtterTP	22⅝	23⅛
PCAInt	6½	7
PabstB	14⅝	15⅝
PcGdR	22	22⅝
PauleyP	15⅝	16½
PearMf	8½	9⅛
PennEnt	15⅞	16⅝

Petrolit	40	41
Pettibon	21	22
PierceSS	9⅝	10½
Pinkrtn	36½	38
PionHIB	23⅝	24¼
Plastine	1⅝	2⅝
Possis	6½	7¼
Proarp	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	14	14⅝
PuritBen	18½	19¼
PutDCap	10⅝	11⅛
RagenPr	10⅞	11⅝
Raychm	95½	97½
Raymnd	24¼	25¼
RecoEq	7⅝	8⅛
RoadEx	31	31⅝
RobbMy	46	48
Rosslon	4⅛	5⅛
Rouse	15⅝	16¼
RusStov	17	17½
Sadler	3⅝	4⅝
ScanDt	1⅞	2⅛
ScrippH	50½	53½
SelsDelt	14½	15
Svcmstr	30¼	31¼
Shawml	38¼	39¼
SolidStS	12¼	13¼
SCalWtr	14¼	15
SwElSv	15½	16¼
Standyn	31⅝	32½
StdRegs	28	29
StanHP	27⅝	28¼
SterlSt	6⅛	6⅝
StrawCl	26	27½
SuperEl	9⅛	9½
TIME DC	5½	6
Tampax	30¼	31
TecumP	72	74
Tennant	29	31
Tiprary	13⅞	14⅝
ToscoCp	21⅝	22¼
TrnsOcD	24¼	25¼
TricoPd	44½	47½
TysonFd	10½	11½
UnMcGil	11	12
USSurg	25⅞	26⅛
USTrck	16⅝	17¼
UVaBsh	26⅛	26⅝
UpPenP	16½	17¼
ValyGas	12¼	12⅝
VanDus	15½	16¼
Velcro a	13⅝	13½
VideoCp	9⅝	10¼
VaNBsh	16	16½
WshEnr	16¼	16⅝
WebbRs	32½	33½
Weldtrn	2⅛	3
WigtnMa	10¼	11¼
WellsGa	6⅝	7⅝
WhMig	4⅞	5⅛
WmarC	33	33⅝
WoodLot	24⅝	25½
WWEng	12¼	12½
WrighlW	5⅝	5⅝
ZionUtu	23⅝	24⅝

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 17, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
UnlTel	753,400	21	— ⅛
IBM s	538,700	68½	+ ⅜
Howrd John	501,400	22⅞	— ⅛
CharterCo	472,700	42	+ 2⅛
Mobil s	418,600	49	— 1⅝
TWCorp	399,300	25¼	+ 1¼
Gulf Oil	384,400	32⅞	— ⅜
Gen Motors	320,700	62⅛	+ ½
SearsRoeb	318,400	19⅛	— ¼
Scott Paper	305,000	19⅝	+ ¾
Goodyear	296,800	15⅝	
Westgh El	271,800	21	+ ⅜
Gen Elec	267,800	51⅛	+ ⅜
Occident Pet	252,500	25	— ⅜
RCA	252,400	24⅛	— ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	37.82	47.31
Advanced	650	1,010
Volume Up (in millions)	15.16	29.45
Declined	795	482
Volume Down (in millions)		17.58
		7.77
Unchanged	456	362
Total issues	1,901	1,854
New highs	N.A.	93
New lows	N.A.	16

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	881.74	890.02	877.39	881.31	+2.71
20 Trn	266.17	268.80	264.12	265.87	+0.87
15 Utl	106.87	108.02	106.26	107.17	+0.17
65 Stk	311.37	314.41	309.55	311.34	+0.80

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	110.06	108.40	108.84	+0.08
Industrials	122.78	120.86	121.31	+0.06
Utilities	51.48	50.80	51.17	+0.06
Finance	13.54	13.37	13.45	+0.04
Transp.	16.12	15.85	15.93	+0.02

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	62.50	62.08	62.09	+0.01
Industrials	69.88	69.34	69.34	+0.81
Transp.	53.36	52.95	52.95	—0.06
Utilities	38.64	38.53	38.53	—0.05
Finance	67.68	67.50	67.50	+0.11

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
September 14	130,390	337,512	802
September 13	117,431	311,302	850
September 12	134,876	344,446	2,878
September 11	141,549	346,464	1,065
September 10	137,567	356,156	1,809

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
Fed Resrcs	175,700	8⅛	— ¼
DomePetr gs	156,100	42½	— 1⅝
Bowmar Ins	137,200	5½	+ 1
GulfCan g	128,700	83¼	— 2⅛
RangerOil g	111,600	29⅝	— ⅜
McCull Oil	107,700	8	— ¼
Syntex Corp	88,280	39⅜	— 1⅝
Goldfield Cp	85,980	1½	+ ¼
BowValley g	84,900	34⅞	— 1⅛
NatKinney	84,300	2⅝	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.15	5.55
Advanced	275	285
Volume Up (in millions)	1.72	3.43
Declined	329	718
Volume Down (in millions)		2.72
		1.82
Unchanged	268	264
Total issues	872	867
New highs	N.A.	41
New lows	N.A.	6

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
226.56	223.70	223.87	—2.86

Rate-Hike Fears Cut NYSE Rally

(Continued from Page 7)

gainst Charter's Bahamian refinery permanently stopped.

Trans World rose 1½ to 25¼. Last week, Texas International Airlines said it bought a stake in Trans World. Texas Air eased ⅛ to 11¾ on the American Stock Exchange.

Golds firmed on the rise in bullion prices. Rosario Resources gained 2¼ to 33⅜, ASA 2½ to 29½, Dome Mines ⅞ to 44 and Homestake Mining 1½ to 41.

Some oils were hit by profit taking. Gulf lost ⅜ to 32⅞ and Mobil 1½ to 49. But Superior Oil jumped 7½ to 509½.

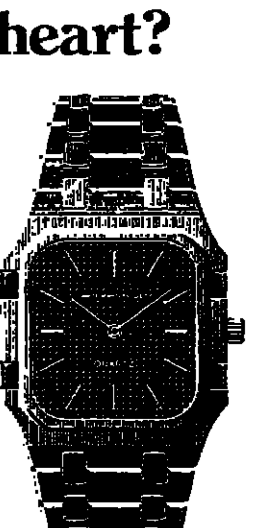
In Chicago, grain and soybean futures prices closed mixed after erratic trading influenced by higher silver prices. Grain and soybean prices opened mostly lower after a weekend of fine growing weather in the corn and soybean belt and some increase in country cash sales of soybeans as the harvest progressed.

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Do you appreciate Beethoven's Ninth because you know the score by heart?



"Do you appreciate this watch because you know that it operates at a frequency of 32'768 oscillations per second?" I asked, with a touch of irony.

"I didn't realise that!" replied my companion.

For several seconds he contemplated the watch set before him. A unique watch. A presence both silent and shimmering. A harmonic silhouette, reflecting both audacity and restraint.

"I didn't realise that," he repeated. "But it is beautiful, quite beautiful. It's a quartz, no doubt, but above all it's an AUDEMARS PIGUET."

He drew back his sleeve and fastened the supple bracelet around his wrist.

"And only AUDEMARS PIGUET, with their total mastery of styling and watchmaking techniques, could endow electronics with such nobility," I suggested.

He appeared lost in his thoughts for a moment, then asked suddenly: "32'768 oscillations per second! What on earth for?"

"To make each second a second."

Audemars Piguet

GENEVA: COLLET — GÜBELIN — LES AMBASSADEURS — KUNZ & Cie.
LONDON: ASPREY — GARRARD — GRAFF PARIS: ALDEBERT — CLERC — FRED
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Alusuisse of America, Inc.

the United States subsidiary of

Swiss Aluminium Ltd.

has acquired more than 95%
of the outstanding Common Stock of

Maremont Corporation

The undersigned acted as financial advisor to Alusuisse of America, Inc. in connection with this transaction and as Dealer Manager of its tender offer.

The First Boston Corporation

August 16, 1979

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —								
13⅝	9⅝	AAR	.44	3.6	7	35	12¼	12	12⅛	
6⅝	3½	AAV	.20	4.3	5	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
12	5⅝	APS	.44	5.3	6	21	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ½
3¾	1	ATI				3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
12¼	7	AVC			5	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7	3¾	AZL			14	34	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
5⅝	4½	AZL pf	.48	8.5		22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
10½	6½	AbrdAt	.40e	3.9	7	5	10⅝	10¼	10¼	
2¾	1½	AcmePr				10	1½ d	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
17	7¾	AcmeU	.35	1.5	16	7	16	16	16	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Action				57	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
14¾	7¼	ActonCo	.30	2.7	7	53	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ¼
23⅜	7½	AdamR	.12	.6	15	70	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛	—1
38	13¼	AdobeC	.20	.6	30	63	36⅝	36⅛	36½	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅜	AegisCp			9	41	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
20⅜	9½	AeroFlo	.50e	2.5	5	14	19¾	18¾	19¾	+1⅛
7¼	2⅝	Aeronca				78	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
7⅛	5⅝	AlliCorp	.10e	1.5	23	15	6⅝	5⅞	6⅝	— ⅜
5½	5¼	AirExpr n			18	16	u 5⅝	5½	5½	
7½	4½	AlskAir	.20	2.6	7	227	6⅞	6½	6¾	+ ¼
5⅝	2¾	AlbaW	.15e	4.1	2	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
14⅛	5	Alcolac	.16	1.4	12	19	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
9¼	6¼	AllienT	.35e	4.9	7	15	7½	7½	7⅛	
10	5½	AlmiSt	.22e	3.1	7	7	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅜
15¾	3⅞	Alphaln	.15e	1.0	13	40	15¼	14⅞	15¼	
16	8¾	Allamri	.32e	2.0	5	38	15¾	15⅛	15¾	— ¼
1½	13-16	Altec			16	20	1	15-16	15-16	
25	12	AlterFd	.50	2.0	6	42	u24¾	24⅜	24¾	+ ½
60¼	22¼	Amdhl	.40	1.7	9	242	24¼	22⅞	22⅞	—1
19¾	7½	AmAgro	.05e	.3	10	21	u20⅜	19⅝	20	+ ½
9⅞	9½	AmAgro wi				3	u10¼	10	10¼	+ ⅜
13⅝	6⅝	AmBilt	.12e	1.2	6	x13	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
46½	26	AmBrd	wt			10	43¼	43¼	43¼	— ¼
11½	7⅛	ABusPd	.40	3.5	7	37	u11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	1½	AmCopCo				9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
15⅝	3⅝	AContrl	.55	3.5	2	4	u16	15¾	16	+ ⅜
15¼	7	AGarPd	.34	2.5	5	4	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅜
4⅝	2¼	AIsrael	.06e	1.3	3	133	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅜
12¾	6½	AMaizeA	.49	4.0	8	149	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
12½	6½	AMaizeB	.48	4.3	8	32	12⅛	11¾	12	+ ⅜
12¾	8¼	AMBIdg	s		16	72	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
20	8¼	AMollIn	.30	2.4	6	31	13⅛	12½	12¾	— ⅛
38⅝	22⅝	AmPetl	2.25	6.5	7	10	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ¼
2⅝	⅞	AmPlan Cp			4	64	u 2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
17	7⅝	APrecs	.42	4.0	7	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅜	ASciE	.04e	.6	5	55	5⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
15¼	12½	AmSect	.40	2.8		4	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ¼
15¼	8	AmTec	.64	7.2	5	4	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
19⅞	8½	AngloC	.20e	1.0	9	178	19¾	19½	19½	
12⅝	5½	Anthony	.40	3.7	4	19	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
16½	7½	ApiDie	.16	1.3	12	76	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	5¼	ApisDev			29	55	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
41	15¾	AquitCo	g.47			205	37¾	36⅝	36⅞	—1
10¾	6	ArrowA	.20	2.3	3	4	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅛	5⅝	Arundel	.10e	1.1	5	13	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
20	12	Asamer	g.30			279	17½	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
4¾	1¾	AskinSvc				31	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
15	6⅝	Astrex			10	30	14¾	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
8	4⅝	Atalntc	.15e	2.8	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1½	⅝	Atco Ind				29	⅞	13-16	13-16	
3⅝	1⅞	AtlsCM	.05e	1.7	15	57	3	2⅞	3	
6	2½	AtlasCp wt				19	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
4⅝	3⅝	Audiotr	.10	2.7	7	17	6⅛	6	6	
25¾	18½	Augat s	.43	1.6	16	111	u25	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	AutoTrn				38	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅝	AutmRco				21	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
42⅝	28¾	AutoSw	1.20	3.0	11	30	39⅝	38⅝	39½	+ ⅞
10½	4⅞	AVEMC	.40	4.0	9	103	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
24½	16½	Avondl	1.20	6.3	25	19	19¼	18¾	19	+ ½
19¼	7½	Avdin			13	392	17¾	16¾	17½	+ ¾

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— B—B—B —								
6⅝	5	BAT	.15e	2.4		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2¼	1	BRT				12	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
13⅞	9	Badger	.80	6.7	6	11	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
6	2⅝	Baker	.20	3.8		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
32⅝	20⅝	Baldor	.25	.9	13	24	31	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
9⅛	5¾	BaldwS	.32a	4.1		5	7¾	7¾	7¾	
21½	15¼	BanFd	1.62e	7.5		18	u21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ¼
3⅞	1¼	Bangor wt				37	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
12¼	7	Banistr	0.30	2.7		x39	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
2½	1¼	Barclay				5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
5⅞	3	BarcoCa	.12	2.9	13	12	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	3¾	BarnesE			12	22	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
13½	6½	Barnwl	.20	1.9		10	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
13⅝	8⅛	BarryR	s.16	1.8	10	116	9	8½	9	+ ¼
7⅞	3¾	BarthS			36	9	4	4	4	
4⅝	2½	Bartons			23	6	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
7⅜	2⅝	BaruchF			43	28	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
22	15¾	BnfStA	s.40	2.1	5	9	19½	18¾	19⅛	
24¾	17¼	BnfStB	s.40	2.0	5	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
10⅛	2½	BergEnt			5	19	8⅜	7⅞	8	— ⅛
17¼	5¾	BergnB	.24	2.3	7	76	10½	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
20½	13¾	BrgB pf1.15		6.2		67	18⅝	18½	18½	
5¾	1⅞	BernzO				63	2⅝	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
3½	1¾	Berven				15	2½	2½	2½	
4⅞	2	BethCp				30	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅛
9½	4⅝	Beverly	.12e	1.4	12	470	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
12¼	8¼	BicPen	.48	4.5	8	20	10¾	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
2⅞	1½	Bickfrd	.05e	2.5	7	14	2	2	2	— ⅛
28	17⅛	BinkMf	1b	5.4	6	4	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
9½	6⅝	Blessng	.54	6.3	4	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25	16¼	Blount	.64	2.9	5	10	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
6¼	3½	BodinAp				33	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
15	6⅝	BoltBer	.40	2.6		48	u15⅝	14¾	15¼	+ ½
36½	14⅞	BowVall	g.10			849	36¼	34⅞	34⅞	—1⅜
5¾	4⅝	BowlA n	.24	4.8	6	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
6	3	Bowmar			39	1372	5⅝	5½	5½	+1
24⅛	12⅞	Bowne	.48	2.0	6	18	24⅜	24	24	— ½
11½	5½	BradfdN	.26	2.5	8	144	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
5⅛	3⅛	Branch	.20	4.6	4	15	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
19½	8¼	Braniff wt				26	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
22⅞	13	Brascan	1a	4.8	6	54	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	
34½	20½	BraunE	1.40	5.3	10	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ¼
16⅜	7	BreezeCo	.57t	5.4	5	12	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅜
25½	11½	BristBr	.60	2.4	10	13	25⅝	25½	25½	
4⅞	3⅛	BroDart	.20	4.8	15	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
24	10	BrooksP	.60	2.8	9	1	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅜
8¾	1	BrownCo wt				7	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
40½	27¼	BrnFB	1.16	3.0	12	70	38⅞	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
4⅞	4	BrnF pf	.40	9.1		6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
16	10¾	Buell	.50	4.3	5	7	11½	11⅜	11½	
5⅝	3⅛	Bulldex			5	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Burgess				21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
16⅛	8⅞	Burnup	.60	3.9	9	81	u16½	15½	15½	— ½
		— C—C—C —								
19⅞	10	CK Pet	.16	.9	37	269	18⅞	17¾	17¾	—1½
14½	5⅜	CDI			6	31	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16⅞	6½	CHB Fd	.57t	6.9	6	16	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
6⅛	3⅛	CMI Cp	.05e	1.2	6	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
18⅝	9¼	CRS	.30	2.6	6	24	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
27½	14½	CSE	1.40	6.6	6	13	21½	21	21¼	+ ¼
9	4⅞	CagleA	.05e	.9	3	11	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	13	Caldor	.50	2.1	8	189	u24¼	23½	23¾	+ ½
12⅞	4⅛	Calcomp			37	83	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
56½	27¾	CalPtC	2	4.6	6	38	44	43⅜	43¼	+ ⅜
30¾	11⅝	Camco	.30	1.1	12	37	27	26½	26½	— ½
8¼	6¼	Campnll n			3	118	8⅛	7½	7½	— ½
9⅝	4	CmoChb	g			504	9⅛	8¾	9⅛	+ ⅜
21	6⅝	CdnHmst	g			98	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅜
16	5¼	CdMarc	g.40			26	15	14¾	14⅞	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
20¾	12½	CdnMer	g			15	19⅝	19½	19½	— ⅛
39½	14¾	CdnOcc	g.58a			56	u40¼	39½	40	+1
141½	48	CdSupO	g			122	140½	139	139½	+2
6¾	3½	CapitlFd	.20	5.3	5	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
5¾	3	Caressa	.05e	1.4	8	33	3½	3⅜	3½	
32⅝	25	Carnot	1.50	5.4	8	107	28½	27⅝	27⅝	
23⅝	20	CaroEn s			9	20	22⅜	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
57	49	CaroPLpf	5	10.		z10	50	50	50	
11⅝	4½	CarrolDv			9	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
20	13⅝	CastlAM	1b	6.1	5	7	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	
22⅝	19⅝	CasFd	2.50e	12		1	20½	20½	20½	
14½	6⅛	Cavitrn	.10e	.9	84	46	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅝	CelluCft			5	25	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	31⅝	CenMpf	3.50	11.		z30	32	32	32	— ⅛
7⅞	5½	CentSe	.70e	9.7		13	u 7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
7⅛	3½	CtryFd	.05e	.7	7	5	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
20¾	12⅝	Cenvill	1.20	6.1	5	43	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ½
7⅛	2⅝	CertifCp			4	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Cetec	.12	2.3	10	31	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
7¾	6¼	ChadMl	.60	8.7	6	4	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
3⅜	1	ChampHo				488	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	ChartM s			7	23	18½	18	18½	+ ½
7⅛	6¼	ChrlM pf.75		11.		2	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
30⅝	19⅛	ChiRv	1.60a	7.8	12	2	20½	20½	20½	— ¼
27⅝	18¾	ChiefDv	g s			381	27	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
14	6⅝	ChildWld			6	78	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
21½	13	CircleK	1.10	5.1	9	135	u21⅝	21¼	21½	+ ⅝
14½	7⅛	Citation	.56	5.5	6	29	10¼	10	10¼	+ ½
26⅛	23	CitBkNJ	2	8.1	5	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	10⅛	CityGas	.92	4.6	9	x7	20	19¾	20	
5⅛	3	Clabir	.18	3.6	15	6	5⅛	5	5	
11¾	7⅝	Clarmt	.30e	2.6		26	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅜	ClarkC	.21e	4.2	5	x2	5	4⅞	5	+ ¼
11¾	5⅞	Clarostat			6	4	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
19⅝	13¾	Clausng	s.88	5.1	8	10	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	— ⅛
17	8⅝	Clopay	.32	3.2	9	15	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
5½	2⅝	CohenHat			9	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
5⅝	2⅝	Cohu	.16e	3.2	11	28	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
21½	14⅝	Colemn	.92	5.0	7	305	18¾	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
22⅞	9⅛	ColCml			55	29	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ½
20¾	6⅞	Colwell	.60	3.2	12	4	19	19	19	
43	25⅝	Cominco	3			131	38⅝	37	37	—1½
23½	15¾	ComAll	.50	2.2	8	10	23¼	23	23	
25	9⅛	ComAM	.60	2.4	4	179	u25½	24½	25	+ ½
28½	26½	Comdint s			10	178	u28⅝	27¾	28	— ½
5	1½	ComdrCp			18	374	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
12⅝	8¾	Compo	s.20	2.0	11	53	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	CompuD			6	9	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
5½	2	Comptny			9	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
26⅝	10⅞	Conchm	.80	4.7	6	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
7	2⅞	ConcrdF				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17¾	8⅞	Condec	.30t	2.5	119	16	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
17⅝	5	ConnrHm	1.53t	9.5	7	11	16¼	16	16⅛	
33⅝	16⅝	Conrock	.90a	2.6	10	8	u34¼	33½	34¼	+1
5⅝	3½	Conroy	.16	3.6	4	30	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
19½	5¼	ConsOG				382	u20¼	19⅝	19⅝	
12¾	8¾	ConsRet	.60	4.8	9	9	u12⅞	12⅛	12⅝	+ ¼
7⅝	4	ContMtt			6	10	5	4⅞	5	— ⅛
9-16	⅛	ContTel wt				25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
8⅛	5¼	CookIn	.20e	2.9	8	10	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
6½	2⅝	CoopJr	.10e	3.1		3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
28¼	13	CoreLb	.28	1.1	20	8	25⅝	25	25	— ½
31⅞	14¼	Cornlius	.80	4.1	8	24	19½	19⅝	19½	+ ⅛
5½	2	Cramer				7	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ¼
25⅝	9½	CrestOil	s.16	.7	50	372	25¼	23⅝	23⅞	— ½
35⅝	18	Crompt	1.40	4.1	5	19	34⅜	34	34	— ⅞
31¼	23	CrossAT	1.20	3.9	10	3	30¾	30½	30½	
10½	6¾	CrowlM	.50	5.1	7	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
44½	30⅝	CwnCP	s.40		3	54	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ¼
5½	3½	CrownC	.20	4.7	7	16	4¼	4¼	4¼	
16⅝	9¼	CrutcR	.36	2.4	29	373	15⅝	14½	14¾	+ ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
25	16½	CrystlO s			30	113	25	24½	24½	— ⅜
27½	15	CubicCp	.60	3.5	6	31	17⅝	17	17	
22	16¼	Curtice	1.10b	5.2	6	36	21¼	20	21	+1⅜
3⅝	1½	Cyprus				44	3⅝	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
16	13⅜	Cyprus pf1.70		11.		4	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
		— D—D—D —								
5⅝	2⅞	DCL			7	48	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
3⅝	2½	DWG	.29t	10.	6	51	3	2⅞	2⅞	
13¾	6⅜	Damson				422	12¼	11¾	12	— ¼
11¾	7½	DataAc n			8	18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
27⅞	12⅝	Datapd	.30	1.7	10	88	17⅝	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
16	9	DayMn	.25e	1.5	12	209	u16½	15⅝	16½	+ ⅝
4	2½	Decoratr	.24	8.7	11	14	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
19	13½	DelLabs	.48	2.8	16	10	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅛
26	6	DelhiO	.10e	.4	25	299	23¼	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅜
14	7	DelwdF	.60	4.6	14	10	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
1¾	1	DesgnJw			28	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
22¼	9¼	DevCaA			4	13	u23¼	22⅝	23⅛	+1
20¾	14½	DevonGs s			4	z2850	16	15½	15½	— ½
7¾	2⅝	Digicon			27	153	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
2⅞	1	Diodes				18	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2¼	1⅛	DisFab			6	9	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
48¼	29	DomeP	g s			1561	44⅝	42⅛	42½	—1¼
25½	17½	Domtr	g1.60a			69	23¼	22⅝	23	+ ¼
27⅝	17½	DorcGas n			8	368	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼
12½	10¾	Downey s			5	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅝	16⅝	DrexUt	1.68	9.3		12	18	18	18	— ¼
13	8	DrivHarr			15	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
12⅞	7	DrFair	.40	5.2	16	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
1⅜	13-16	Dunlop	.09e	7.2	7	20	15-16	1¼	1¼	—1-16
30⅝	13	DplxPd	1	3.5	5	18	28⅝	28¼	28½	+ ¼
13½	8⅜	DurTst	.40b	3.6	11	11	11⅝	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
15⅝	2¾	Dynictn			154	100	10	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
27⅝	13¾	Dyneer	.72	3.1	6	15	23½	23¼	23⅜	
		— E—E—E —								
5⅝	3⅝	EAC	.21e	4.2	14	64	5	5	5	— ⅛
15⅝	8½	EECO	.24	1.7	12	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
24⅝	11¼	EarthRes	1	4.5	8	120	22¼	21¾	22	
21⅞	16½	EsmrkCo	1.20	6.6	7	11	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	+ ½
4⅝	3⅝	EazorE	.24	6.2	8	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
5⅞	1¾	Edmos				17	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25	15½	EDO	.60	2.6	10	7	23½	23¼	23⅜	+ ¼
14⅝	8⅛	Ehren	.10a	1.0	9	55	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
6½	3	ElAudD			4	22	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
28⅝	15⅞	Electrog	1	4.4	7	20	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
37	23⅛	ElecAm	1.40	4.5	6	6	31⅛	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅜
16⅞	11⅝	Elsinor n			18	304	12½	11¾	11¾	— ⅜
9½	6⅝	EmrRd			6	27	9¼	9	9⅛	
11¾	5⅝	EngyRs	.24	2.2	24	18	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Era Ind				7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	6	Esper	.20e	2.2	14	6	9¼	9¼	9¼	
19½	11¼	EsqRd	.57e	3.6	6	2	16	16	16	— ¼
7⅝	2⅝	EtzLav	.20e	2.8	8	21	7½	7¼	7¼	— ¼
21⅝	13	EvansAr	.40	2.6	10	115	15½	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Execive			8	1	4½	4½	4½	
		— F—F—F —								
16¾	6⅛	FPA	.40	2.5	3	14	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
8½	3⅝	FSF Ind	.12	2.3		47	5⅝	5½	5¼	
12	9⅝	FabInd s			4	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
6¼	3¼	FairTex			4	26	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
8⅝	2½	FairmC	.15	3.2	24	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	8⅞	FannyF	.50e	2.9	6	20	u17	15½	17	+1⅜
13½	8½	FayDrg	.24b	1.9	9	63	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+1
8⅝	4⅝	FedRes			27	1757	u 8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
40⅞	18⅝	Felmnt	.25	.6	19	27	40⅝	40	40	— ⅜
7	3⅝	Fidelco			9	63	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
18	10⅛	FinGnA	.40b	2.6		1	15½	15½	15½	
24⅝	17⅞	FtSLSh	1b	4.6	4	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Fstmrk				4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
16¼	10	FischrP	1t	8.2	7	77	12½	12½	12¼	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Flagg			12	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
11	3¾	FlanEnt			43	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
29	17⅝	FlightSf	s.16	.6	21	54	26	25½	25⅝	— ¼
4⅝	2⅝	FloCap				36	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
15½	7¼	FloRck	.22e	1.4	9	159	u15¾	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅜
29	9¼	FlowGen			18	42	26	25	25	—1¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
16	10⅝	Flowers	.44	3.9	7	18	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
22⅝	15⅝	FlukeJ s			14	93	21½	20⅝	21	
8¼	5⅝	Foodrm	.50	8.8	5	x12	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
16¾	6	FooteM	.45e	4.5	12	15	10⅝	10	10	
19⅝	9⅝	ForestC	.10	.6	18	3	18	18	18	+ ⅛
11⅜	3¼	ForestLab				105	u11⅞	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
10½	4½	FrankinRt			31	16	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
10⅝	5⅝	Franks	.36	4.0	6	64	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
6⅝	4½	Friedm	.24b	3.9	4	3	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
13	8	Friona s	.48	4.4	3	58	9½	9	9⅜	+ ⅛
8½	5⅝	Frischs	.30b	4.0	5	20	7⅝	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
17⅝	9⅝	FrontA	.20b	1.6	6	26	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
8¼	4	FrontA wt				58	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅜
		— G—G—G —								
3	1⅛	GIExpl			14	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	4⅝	GRI	.30	6.7	8	91	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	
2½	1½	GTI				4	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
13	6⅛	Garan	.60	6.3	6	34	9½	9¼	9½	
3⅝	2⅜	Garland				1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
28½	15	GatLjet	.40b	1.6	11	94	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
3⅜	2⅜	Gavtrd	.05e	2.0	1	10	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3⅝	1	Gaynor			8	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
26	18⅝	GelmSc n			22	22	24½	24	24	— ⅜
5	2⅝	GnEmp	.32b	7.3	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ½
10½	4¼	GenExp				133	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
5⅝	2⅝	GnHous			4	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Genisco			9	31	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅜
7¼	4⅝	GeovDr	.10r	2.2	7	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
41	13⅝	GerbSc	.20	.6	15	16	37	36⅜	36½	— ⅜
19⅝	15⅝	GiantF s	1	5.3	6	22	19	18⅝	18⅞	
13½	7⅝	GntYell	g.40e			508	11	10	11	+1⅛
12¾	5	Glasrock	.10	.8	22	24	12½	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
34⅝	21⅝	GlatBr	1.20	3.7	7	11	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	+ ⅜
32¾	16⅝	Glnmr	.88	2.8	8	11	32	31⅝	31¾	
12⅝	7¼	Globeln	.70	6.3	13	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11½	7¼	Glasser	.44	4.6	6	10	9¼	9½	9½	
3	1	Glover				3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅝	3	Gldblatt				4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
31⅝	13⅝	GldNugt	.08t	.4	40	214	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅜
11¾	7	GoldWH	.64	6.4	7	57	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Goldfield				859	1⅝	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	GoodLS				10	1½	1½	1½	
2⅝	⅜	Gdrich wt				65	2	1⅞	2	
26	19	GormR	1.20a	5.8	8	1	24	24	24	— ⅛
14⅝	8½	GouldT	1.20	8.6	6	3	14	13⅞	14	
10½	6¼	GrahMf	.30	3.6	18	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¼	GrandAu	.33e	2.8	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	GrndCli	.50	4.9	7	54	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ¼
16⅝	8⅝	GrangrA			119	15	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅞	GtAmInd			4	13	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ¼
16⅝	4⅞	GtBasinP			80	424	16⅝	15⅝	16	
34½	18⅝	GtLkCh	.32	.9	15	34	u34⅝	33⅝	34⅝	+1¼
3⅝	1⅝	Greenmn			18	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
11	6⅛	GREIT	.40	3.8	19	24	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	16⅝	GrossT	1.44	6.1	7	7	24	23⅝	23⅝	
27¼	14½	Guilford	.88	3.7	3	14	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅜
88⅝	25⅝	GlfCan	g1.60			7207	87½	82½	83⅝	—2⅝
13¾	5	Gulfstrm			9	197	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ½
		— H—H—H —								
2⅝	1⅛	HolcoPd			6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
14½	9¼	HollsM	.80	5.6	5	16	14½	14⅛	14¼	— ¼
8⅝	5	Hamptn	.651	12.	4	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	11⅝	Hamtrd	.88	7.4	5	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	
9½	5⅝	HanSqRt				46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	22½	Harland	1	3.0	12	9	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
5⅝	2¼	Harvey			6	15	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
9½	3⅝	Hasbro	.651		7	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
13½	8⅝	Hasting	.60	4.7	6	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7¼	5⅝	HawalA				9	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	
8½	3½	HlthCh			23	122	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ¼
18⅝	6	HelthM	.30	3.3	5	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	HeinWr	.39e	4.5	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6½	3⅝	Heinick	.10	1.8	9	57	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅛	HeltmMtg				68	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
25⅝	10⅝	Hess's	.60b	2.4	12	142	25	25	25	
11⅝	5⅝	HiGinc	.06r	.8	7	21	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.
15¾	8	HiShear	.40	2.9	6	36	14⅝	13⅝	1
8⅝	4½	Highland				1	8⅝	8⅝	
8½	4⅝	Hlotrnic	.20	2.7	9	18	7½	7½	
6⅝	3⅝	Hofman	.20	4.8	9	5	4⅛	4⅛	
40⅝	31½	HolngA	g2.20			5	38	38	3
13⅝	5½	HollyCp			12	85	11½	10⅝	1
71⅝	33½	HmeOA	g1.20			11	71⅝	70⅝	7
39	15	Hormel	1.48	4.0	6	5	36⅝	36½	3
18⅝	6⅝	HornHar			22	12	17	16⅝	1
14	8½	HospMt	.60	4.4	2	16	13⅝	13⅝	1
29⅝	15⅝	Hotel	1.85e	9.2	11	5	20⅝	20⅝	2
5⅝	3	HouaVi			11	12	3⅝	3⅝	
24⅝	13⅝	HouOM	.80	3.7	14	758	21⅝	21¼	2
24⅝	15⅝	HouO pf1.69		7.9		149	21⅝	21⅝	2
28⅝	6⅝	HowellC	.40	1.6	8	53	26	25⅝	2
5⅝	2⅝	Howell	.75e	2.9	27	6	5⅛	5⅛	
31⅝	22⅝	HubellB	1.56	4.9	8	12	u32	31½	3
18⅝	9⅝	HuckMf	.32a	1.8	8	16	18	17⅝	1
11⅝	6⅝	HudsnGn			4	1	9⅝	9⅝	
79⅝	32⅝	HudBOs	2			69	78¼	77⅝	7
7⅝	3¾	HomH	.20	2.8	8	30	7⅜	7	
46⅝	27⅝	HuskyOg	1			813	44½	43⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	ICH	.20	3.3	4	4	6⅝	6	
13⅝	7⅝	ICM	.50e	4.2	16	18	12	11⅝	1
7⅝	3⅝	IFS Ind	.18	2.9	7	83	6⅝	6⅝	
15	8⅝	IMC	.28	2.1	4	9	13⅝	13½	1
10⅝	7	IRT Pr	.57e	5.4	14	15	10⅝	10¼	1
8⅝	6⅝	ImbCn	.35e	4.4	6	81	8⅝	7⅝	
25-16	1½	ImpGp	.09e	4.5	6	19	2⅝	2	
5⅝	4⅝	ImperInd s			4	8	5	4⅝	
27⅝	17⅝	ImpOil A	g1.20			396	u28⅝	26⅝	
3⅝	1	InflightSv				24	1⅝	1⅝	
26⅝	13⅝	Instron	.40	1.9	8	3	21	21	2
1⅝	1	InstrSys			21	374	1⅝	1¼	
17⅝	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t		1.9		6	13	12⅝	1
14⅝	5⅝	IntegRes			12	90	13⅝	13⅝	1
14⅝	6	IntCtyGs	g.32			279	14⅝	13⅝	
20⅝	10⅝	Intrmk	.20r	1.1	4	1	18⅝	18⅝	1
4⅝	2⅝	IntBnknf			7	62	3	2⅝	
7⅝	5⅝	IntCtrls n			8	6	6⅝	6⅝	
3⅝	1	IntFdSvc				28	1⅝	1⅝	
36⅝	17½	IntGenl	1.40	4.1	5	6	34⅝	34⅝	3
7⅝	4⅝	IntProt	.30	4.1	4	36	7⅝	7⅝	
9⅝	6⅝	IntSeaw	.60	8.6	8	2	7	7	
2⅝	⅝	IntStrtch				4	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅝	⅝	Interphot				1	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	Intplast	.48	4.9	9	1	10⅝	10⅝	1
3⅝	1⅝	InvestFla			2	1	2⅝	2⅝	
28⅝	15½	Ionics			12	14	26⅝	26⅝	2
34⅝	14¼	IroqBrd	.36	2.3	7	64	15⅝	15⅝	1
5⅝	2⅝	Irvinlnd	.10	2.6		7	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	6½	IsraelD	.67e	7.7		11	8⅝	8⅝	
7	4⅝	Jaclyn	.40b	8.0	6	1	5	5	
17⅝	11	Jacobs	.50b	3.6	8	26	13⅝	13½	1
10⅝	4½	Jensen	1.50t	30.	5	16	5	4⅝	
4⅝	2	Jetero	.05e	1.1	20	28	4½	4½	
4½	1⅝	Jetronic			6	5	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	2⅝	JuniperP				121	9	8⅝	
17⅝	7⅝	Jupiter			3	65	u18½	17⅝	1
8½	3⅝	KTelin	.30e	4.7	40	34	6⅝	6	
2⅝	2	Kaisin	.75c			68	2⅝	2⅝	
2⅝	5-16	KaneMil wt				1	⅜	⅜	
8⅝	3⅝	KapokT			17	18	4	3⅝	
16⅝	11⅝	KayCp	.40	3.9	7	5	15⅝	15½	1

Because of technical problems, closing prices for the following issues are not available for this edition. These are 3 pm prices:

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.
17⅝	7⅝	KenaiCp			17	632	u17⅝	17⅝	1
4	3⅝	Ketchum	.171	3.5	18	3	5	4⅝	
7	3⅝	KayCo	.30e	4.6	6	5	6⅝	6⅝	
11⅝	10⅝	Key Ph n			57	20	10⅝	10⅝	1
2⅝	⅞	Kidde wt				4	1⅝	1⅝	

(Continued on Page 13)

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES

PA

Lee Cooper, the largest non-US based manufacturer of branded jeans (10 subsidiaries in Europe), is seeking a Production Manager and a Marketing Manager in order to complete its Group Management team. Reporting directly to the Group Managing Director, these two staff executives will be normally located in Paris but frequent trips abroad will be involved.

GROUP PRODUCTION MANAGER

The person appointed will be in charge of controlling all activities relating to the production process in the 7 factories of the Group: planning manufacturing capacities, investment, methods. . In collaboration with the local Production Managers, he will participate positively in the constant improvement of the company's competitiveness in the market and the profitability of its operations. He will be judged by the performance achieved in reducing costs, improving the production cycle, increasing productivity and rationalising processes. This position will suit a highly qualified engineer aged over 35 with relevant experience in mass production in the fields involved (jeans, sportswear...), who has worked in a similar capacity in British or American companies. Fluency in English is required and a good knowledge of French will be an asset. Salary will be appropriate to this key post. Please write in English to J.P. ROUGIER. Ref. A/2784BHT

GROUP MARKETING MANAGER

He will coordinate the marketing policies and practices of the various subsidiaries so that they fit into the basic framework established by the International Board. He will analyse trends and potential development in each national market, brief Group Management on local conditions and prepare recommendations for improving commercial strategy whilst recognising each subsidiary's autonomy in sales management and organisation. Active participation is expected in setting up promotion programmes, assessing their effectiveness and helping to plan each subsidiary's optimum sales development of existing products and the successful launch of new ones. This post will suit a graduate aged over 30, ideally from a business school or equivalent institution, with several years' experience in marketing consumer products, and acquainted with British or American working methods. Fluency in English is required and a good knowledge of French would be advantageous. Salary will be appropriate to this key post. Please write in English to J.P. ROUGIER. Ref. A/2785BHT

The identity of candidates will not be revealed to our client without prior permission. Please write with full details, quoting the reference number, to :

PA Conseiller de Direction S.A.
8, rue Bellini - 75782 PARIS - Cedex 16 - Tél. 505.14.30

Amsterdam · Bruxelles · Copenhague · Francfort · Lille · London · Lyon · Madrid · Milan · Paris · Stockholm · Zurich

National Sales Manager

Director Designate

Denmark

The Danish subsidiary of one of Europe's leading car manufacturers plans a further strengthening of the Company's market position in Denmark.

The Sales Manager appointed will assume responsibility for the planning, and achievement of the Company's sales objective, via its existing and well established dealer network. He will control a head office function together with a team of sales executives.

Senior sales management experience and a proven record of personal selling success are essential. So are fluent Danish, both verbal and written, and a thorough understanding of the character of the Danish people including their regional differences. Motor Industry experience desirable but not essential. Probable age: 33-45.

Location will be Copenhagen, and the Company offers assistance with relocation from anywhere in Europe.

This is a genuine career opportunity. Aside from a substantial salary and a company car (and, a second car on very favourable terms), the position offers *a directorship upon evidence of satisfactory performance.*

Applicants should either telephone Rory J. Burke on 01-903 9477, or write quoting Ref. **M/1645** to Aplin Phillimore Limited, Circle House North, 69-71 Wembley Hill Road, Wembley, HA9 8BL LONDON.

APLIN PHILLIMORE
INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS TO THE MOTOR INDUSTRY

International Bonds Traded in Eur

Midday Indicated Prices, September 17, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Alcoa 10-89	95⅝	96⅝
Argentina 9⅝-84	94¼	95¼
Ashland 7½-82	94	95
Australia 8⅝-91	89½	90½
Australia 8½-92	85¼	86¼
Avco 10⅝-87	90½	91½
BTokyo 7⅝-84	88¼	89¼
Barclays 8½-92	86¾	87¾
BCHyd. 7¾-85	89	90
Bell Can 7⅝-87	86	87
Beneficial 9⅝-87	95⅝	96¼
BFCE 8⅝-83	94½	95½
Conpac 9⅝-89	95½	96½
Carter H.H. 9⅝-86	93⅝	94⅝
Cdn NatlR 8⅝-86	89¼	90¼
Charbonag 8⅝-81	95½	96½
CNT 9½-86	95½	96½
Comalco 10¼-91	96½	97½
Cons Food 7½-91	84¼	85¼
Continental 9⅝-84	95⅝	96⅝
Dome Pet. 10-94	93	94
Dominion 10⅝-84	96¼	97¼
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	95½	96½
DSM 8⅝-88	90	91
E E C 8⅝-82	93½	94½
E E C 7⅝-84	90¼	91¼
E C S 9-93	91½	92½
E C S 8⅝-97	86¼	87¼
EdF 9⅝-86	96½	97½
E I B 8-84	91	92
E I B 8⅝-93	87¾	88¾
Esso 8-86 (Nov.)	95	96
Eurofima 8½-83	94¼	95¼
E D C 9⅝-84	97¼	98¼
Finland 9½-86	94½	95½
Genstar 10-89	94	95
GMAC 9¼-86	95	96
Gotaverken 8½-87	88½	89½
Gould 9⅝-85	96½	97½
GTE 9⅝-89	92½	93½
GulfWest 9⅝-84	90	91
Home Oil 9½-86	94⅝	95⅝
Hudson Bay 10-94	96	97
ISE Cnda 9-82	93½	94½
I T T 9½-89	92⅝	93⅝
Kennecott 9½-86	91¼	92¼
Kidde W. 8½-85	90⅝	91⅝
Kockums 8-83	92¼	93¼
Manitoba 8⅝-83	95	96
Manitoba 9½-89	94¼	95¼
Michelin 10-94	94⅝	95⅝
Mitsui Intl 8⅝-86	92	93
NatWest 9-86 (Jly)	94	95
NBrunswick 9-83	96	97
NBrunswick 9⅝-94	93¼	94¼
Newfoundld 10-94	96	97
NZealand 8⅝-83	94	95
Norskhyd 8½-92	86¾	87¾
Norway 9½-84	96¼	97¼
NScotia 9⅝-89	94½	95½
Occidental 10¼-84	96	97
Ontario Hyd 8-87	88	89
Penney JC 8½-83	93¼	94¼
Pennwalt 9⅝-84	96½	97½
Pepsico 9⅝-84	96¾	97¾
Portland 10-84	95½	96½
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	92¾	93¾
Queb. Pro. 9-95	88½	89½
Saabscania 8½-89	87	88
Shell 8-84	90½	91½
Shell 7½-87	89¼	90¼
Stand 8⅝-88	93	94
StatOil 9⅝-89	94½	95½
Sweden 9⅝-84	97¼	98¼
Transocean 8-86	92	93
Unilever 9⅝-87	94	95
UnOil 7½-87	92	93
UnBis 9-89	90	91
Utah 8-87	90	91
Vwagen 7¾-87	86	87
Warner L. 9-84	94⅝	95⅝

Convertible Bonds

Issue	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4¼-87	75	77
Baker 5½-93	139	141
BBC 4¼-93	98½	99½
Beatrice 6⅝-91	101½	103½
Beatrice 4½-92	83½	85½
Beecham 6⅝-92	103½	105
Boots 6⅝-93	103¾	104¾
Borden 6⅝-91	94	96
Borden 5-92	8	
BroadHale 4¼-87	7	
Carnation 4-88	7	
CIBA G. 4-94	9	
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	8	
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	12	
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	10	
Cummins Int 6¼-86	8	
Dart Ind 4¾-87	7	
East Kodak 4½-88	7	
Ford 6-86	8	
Ford 5-88	7	
Galveston 8¾-94	11	
GenElec 4¼-87	7	
GenFoods 4¾-92	8	
Gillette 4¾-87	6	
GulWestn 5-88	8	
Honda 5½-89	18	
Honeywell 6-86	8	
ICI 6¾-97	9	
INA 6-97	9	
ISE 6¼-89	8	
ITT 4¾-87	7	
Lear 8-89	10	
MorganJP 4¾-87	9	
Nabisco 5¼-88	9	
Owensill 4½-87	11	
PenneyJC 4½-87	7	
RCA 5-88	7	
Revlon 4¾-87	12	
Sperry 4¼-88	9	
Squibb 4¼-87	7	
Texaco 4½-88	7	
Texas 7½-93	8	
Tyco 8½-88	10	
UBS 5-89	18	
UnCarb 4¾-82	9	
WarnLamb 4½-87	7	
WarnLamb 4¼-88	6	
Xerox 5-88	7	

Bondtrade—I
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Monday	9
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PARIS:

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We are the European marketing services arm of an American company, based in Paris-La Défense.
We are looking for a young U.K. national resident in Paris to write English promotional material for an industrial product in the graphic arts field.
Duties will include writing press releases about the company's products and getting them published in the graphic arts trade press, editing a bi-monthly newsletter and setting up stands at trade shows.
Please send hand-written C.V. to: Havas Contact, 156, boulevard Haussmann - 75008 PARIS, Nº 77308 who will transmit.

HAVAS CONTACT

European Headquarters of a Division of a Major U.S. Electronics Company located in Paris, is looking for a:

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The job requires:
3 to 5 years experience in finance. Good knowledge of U.S. standards of accounting, profit planning and monthly reporting, sales administration and inventory control experience would be helpful. Fluent English necessary while German would be an asset. EEC citizen or French work permit.
Please send complete resume and salary requirements to:
GENERAL INSTRUMENT EUROPE
52 Rue du Faubourg-St.-Honoré, 75008 Paris.

PHARMACEUTICAL SALES & MARKETING MANAGER
MIDDLE EAST

We are one of the largest U.S.-based International Pharmaceutical *and Health Care companies, operating in the Middle East for many* years. We are looking for an experienced, ambitious, and talented manager to direct our planned business expansion in this area.

We are seeking a creative and aggressive leader who must take charge of our overall Sales and Marketing activities.

Desired Qualifications

- At least five years pharmaceutical managerial experience in *the Middle East, especially in the antibiotic sector.*
- Proven success with a top-level international company.
- Experience should include personnel recruitment, field sales management, marketing planning and control, budgeting, *product management, direct P&L responsibility.*
- Entrepreneurial ability and proven success in developing new business as well as administrative competence.
- Fluent knowledge of English essential, and Arabic highly desirable.
- age from 30 to 40 years.

Career Opportunity

The continued rapid growth of our Company facilitates progression to higher levels of International Management within our Company. Our policy is to promote from within whenever possible.

This position will report directly to the Middle East General Manager, and will be located in Rome; Italy.

Compensation Benefits

We offer an outstanding benefits package and excellent salary, commensurate with experience, present qualifications and future potential.

Our performance bonus plan and benefits are well above the industry average.

Please send detailed resume of educational and business experience, in strict confidence, to:

BRISTOL-MYERS INTERNATIONAL SRL
Via Arno 11/D, Rome, 00198, Italy
Attn: General Manager

Marketing Communications Professional

One of our clients is looking for an experienced communications professional for a challenging career position. The person should have an advertising and/or public relations background and proven ability to plan, organize and execute communications programmes. Grasp of total marketing concepts and business principles is essential.

He/she should be innovative, with demonstrated ability to lead and direct the work of outside suppliers and advertising/PR agencies. Fluent oral and written English, plus French and/or German is a must, with other languages an asset.

The position will be based in Switzerland or Germany and will cover a range of industrial and semi-consumer products across all European markets.

If you are interested, and think you are ready for this career move, send your details in confidence to the General Manager,

Marsteller International SA
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Chicago Futures

September 17, 1979

dollars per bu.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
4.42	4.47	4.36	4.40	+.03
4.56	4.59	4.46½	4.52	+.03¾
4.67	4.70	4.57	4.63½	+.04
4.63	4.71½	4.59	4.67½	+.05¾
4.39	4.50	4.39	4.45¼	+.03¾
4.46	4.53	4.46	4.50½	+.03½

...1,28,097. ...en interest Fri. 57,277, up 3,053 ...

dollars per bu.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
2.74¾	2.81¼	2.74½	2.77	+.00¾
2.76½	2.83	2.75½	2.78¼	+.00½
2.88½	2.95½	2.87½	2.90¾	
2.96	3.02½	2.95	2.98	+.00¼
3.08	3.08	2.99½	3.02	+.00½
3.02½	3.07	3.02	3.03	—.00½

...1,38,391. ...en interest Fri. 166,473, up 1,589 ...

...NS dollars per bu.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
7.13½	7.35	7.13	7.28¾	+.04¾
7.15	7.39	7.13	7.23	+.05
7.31	7.55	7.28	7.38	+.03½
7.48	7.70	7.46½	7.53¾	+.02¼
7.60	7.80	7.58½	7.63¾	—.01¼
7.68	7.87	7.67	7.71½	+.00¾
7.68½	7.87	7.68½	7.72¼	+.00¼
7.64	7.74	7.60	7.61½	—.04½

...1,49,668. ...en interest Fri. 102,380, up 2,303 ...

...N MEAL dollars per ton

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
188.50	193.00	188.50	190.30	+1.50
188.00	192.50	187.50	189.90	+1.30
193.00	197.00	192.10	194.20	+.90
194.50	199.00	194.30	196.30	+1.10
198.00	202.80	198.00	199.70	+.90
201.00	205.00	201.00	203.00	+1.30
203.50	208.00	203.50	206.00	+1.50
203.50	208.50	203.50	207.50	+1.70
207.00	208.00	206.00	207.30	+.80
204.00	205.00	204.00	205.00	+1.00

...ri. 15,229. ...en interest Fri. 46,862, up 397 from ...

...N OIL; dollars per 100 lbs

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30.40	30.90	30.20	30.48	+.06
28.45	29.40	28.35	28.87	+.32
27.45	28.40	27.45	27.87	+.27
27.25	28.06	27.25	27.42	+.24
27.25	27.98	27.25	27.58	+.18
27.25	27.90	27.25	27.55	+.05
27.40	27.90	27.40	27.50	+.05
27.20	27.80	27.20	27.30	+.05
27.50	27.60	27.20	27.20	+.15
27.45	27.15	27.15	27.15	+.20

...ri. 24,853. ...en interest Fri. 61,547, up 1,852 ...

dollars per bu.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
1.45½	1.46½	1.43¾	1.46	+.02¾
1.55½	1.58	1.54¾	1.57¾	+.02¼
1.68	1.71½	1.67¾	1.70½	+.02½
1.74½	1.77¼	1.74½	1.77¼	+.02¾
1.77½	1.79½	1.77½	1.79½	+.02

...ri. 663. ...en interest Fri. 5,888, up 44 from ...

...EF CATTLE cents per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
69.75	69.75	69.12	69.12	—1.50
71.25	71.35	71.15	71.15	—1.50
71.25	71.30	71.17	71.17	—1.50
71.95	71.95	70.90	70.90	—1.50
72.50	72.50	71.15	71.20	—1.45
72.90	72.90	71.67	71.87	—1.30
71.80	71.80	70.25	71.05	—.70
70.25	70.25	69.80	70.00	—1.00
71.40	71.40	71.00	71.00	—1.00

...es 9,984; sales Fri. 25,675. ...en interest Fri. 60,183, off 607 from ...

...R CATTLE cents per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
85.75	85.75	84.80	84.92	—1.33
83.50	83.50	82.90	82.90	—1.50
84.30	84.50	84.30	84.30	—1.50
86.40	86.40	85.35	85.35	—1.50
86.75	86.80	85.60	85.60	—1.50
86.95	86.95	85.85	85.85	—1.50
85.50	85.95	85.25	85.35	—1.50
85.80	85.80	84.60	84.60	—1.40

...es 2,074; sales Fri. 2,504. ...en interest Fri. 14,043, off 73 from ...

...GS cents per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
37.60	37.97	37.12	37.57	—.60
38.38	39.08	37.95	38.70	—.45
41.20	41.57	40.80	41.35	—.35
40.40	40.75	40.00	40.47	—.37
43.20	44.05	42.75	43.75	—.45
43.90	44.60	43.20	44.15	—.55
42.90	43.20	42.40	42.40	—.15
41.90	42.00	40.50	41.92	+.12
43.00	43.00	43.00	43.00	+.10

...es 7,082; sales Fri. 7,980. ...en interest Fri. 26,786, off 851 from ...

...ELLIES cents per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
46.90	47.30	46.10	46.15	—1.75
47.25	47.40	46.40	46.42	—1.85
48.80	48.80	47.25	47.40	—1.95
49.00	49.57	48.55	48.57	—1.88
49.00	49.00	47.30	47.40	—1.77

...es 5,124; sales Fri. 6,829. ...en interest Fri. 22,265, off 35 from ...

...OILERS cents per lb.

Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
38.40	38.50	38.07	38.30	—.35
38.85	38.20	38.05	38.20	—.20
38.80	39.00	38.60	38.60	—.40
39.80	40.00	39.50	39.75	—.35
41.80	41.60	41.60	41.60	—.60
43.25	43.25	43.00	43.00	—.15

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar				43.50	
Apr	43.80	43.80	43.80	43.80	

Sales Fri. 136. Total open interest Fri. 1,483, up 20 from Thurs.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	48.00	48.50	48.00	48.00	
Oct	52.00	52.00	51.25	51.50	—.20
Nov	54.10	55.00	54.10	54.35	—1.75
Dec	59.90	59.90	59.00	59.25	—1.65
Jan				58.50	

Est. sales 83; sales Fri. 35. Total open interest Fri. 231, up 7 from Thurs.

LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	241.50	244.70	241.20	242.30	—3.70
Jan	235.00	236.20	231.70	235.40	—.10
Mar	229.00	230.80	227.50	228.70	—.80
May	226.00	229.50	225.00	227.00	
Jul	221.00	226.50	220.50	223.00	+1.00

Est. sales 3,169; sales Fri. 3,799. Total open interest Fri. 9,382, off 404 from Thur.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	201.30	201.30	200.00	200.00	—2.00
Nov	192.00	194.00	191.60	193.70	+.70
Jan	192.50	193.50	192.00	192.10	—.40
Mar	193.20	194.00	192.60	192.80	—.90
May	195.50	195.50	194.00	194.00	—1.20
Jul	197.60	197.40	196.00	197.40	—1.60
Sep	199.00	199.00	198.20	198.50	—.50
Nov				198.20	—.80

Sales Fri. 1,010. Total open interest Fri. 3,817, off 135 from Thurs.

U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	89.71	89.86	89.63	89.63	—.16
Dec	89.92	90.13	89.87	90.00	+.02
Mar	90.48	90.74	90.45	90.61	+.09
Jun	91.02	91.34	90.95	91.12	+.10
Sep	91.30	91.54	91.28	91.41	+.06
Dec	91.50	91.69	91.50	91.54	—.09
Mar	91.70	91.83	91.65	91.67	—.10
Jun	91.79	91.88	91.71	91.77	—.07

Est. sales 14,485; sales Fri. 9,429. Total open interest Fri. 37,922, up 1,269 from Thur.

GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin; pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	84-05	84-06	84-04	84-04	—12
Dec	84-04	84-05	83-14	83-14	—24
Mar	84-04	84-04	83-13	83-13	—25
Jun	83-31	83-31	83-13	83-13	—25
Sep	83-30	83-31	83-11	83-11	—23
Dec	83-28	83-28	83-05	83-05	—26
Mar	83-15	83-16	83-00	83-00	—24
Jun	83-07	83-09	82-24	82-24	—24
Sep	82-27	82-29	82-18	82-18	—25
Dec	83-02	83-02	82-12	82-12	—27
Mar	82-26	82-26	82-06	82-06	—25

Sales Fri. 9,678 contracts. Total open interest Fri. 74,721, up 465 from Thurs.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, unrealized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	+.10
Dec	11.84	11.91	11.66	11.89	+.12
Mar	11.30	11.33	11.12	11.15	—.11
Jun	10.88	10.88	10.87	10.53	—.09
Sep	10.22	10.22	10.22	10.40	—.10

Sales Fri. 150 contracts. Total open interest Fri. 1,279, off 6 from Thurs.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	89-02	89-02	88-23	88-23	—15
Dec	88-20	88-20	88-04	88-04	—19
Mar	88-16	88-20	88-04	88-06	—17
Jun	88-10	89-18	88-03	88-03	—16
Sep	88-10	88-14	88-02	88-02	—13
Dec	88-08	88-08	87-28	87-28	—14
Mar	87-31	88-01	87-24	87-24	—11
Jun	87-28	87-30	87-20	87-20	—11
Sep	87-24	87-25	87-12	87-13	—13
Dec	87-22	87-22	87-12	87-12	—13
Mar	87-12	87-19	87-08	87-08	—13

Sales Fri. 11,387 contracts. Total open interest Fri. 64,278, up 342 from Thurs.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	2.1360	2.1480	2.1350	2.1480	—125
Dec	2.1250	2.1505	2.1220	2.1448	—100
Mar	2.1150	2.1425	2.1150	2.1358	—135
Jun	2.1075	2.1290	2.1075	2.1200	—185
Sep				2.1200	—180

Est sales 4,972; sales Fri. 6,257. Total open interest Fri. 6,914, off 536 from Thurs. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	.8588	.8600	.8588	.8588	—09
Dec	.8615	.8628	.8605	.8615	—08
Mar	.8635	.8649	.8630	.8630	—10
Jun	.8650	.8660	.8650	.8660	+09
Sep	.8670	.8671	.8670	.8671	+01

Est sales 2,533; sales Fri. 2,426. Total open interest Fri. 12,765, up 248 from Thurs. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	.5523	.5524	.5514	.5516	+10
Dec	.5599	.5608	.5594	.5604	+13
Mar	.5673	.5677	.5670	.5675	+22
Jun				.5710	

Est sales 1,638; sales Fri. 2,287. Total open interest Fri. 9,023, off 514 from Thurs. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep				.23650	
Dec	.23550	.23550	.23550	.23550	

Est sales 1; sales Fri. 1. Total open interest Fri. 3, off 1 from Thurs. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	.004475	.004475	.004467	.004470	—04
Dec	.004539	.004545	.004530	.004537	+04
Mar	.004600	.004608	.004596	.004605	+07
Jun	.004665	.004665	.004665	.004665	+05

Est sales 741000; sales Fri. 1,4600,000. Total open interest Fri. 4,392, off 264 from Thurs. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	.6132	.6132	.6118	.6122	+33
Dec	.6296	.6325	.6290	.6312	+59
Mar	.6448	.6490	.6443	.6481	+63
Jun	.6592	.6627	.6592	.6627	+82
Sep				.6690	

Est sales 1,802; sales Fri. 1,781. Total open interest Fri. 9,681, off 331 from Thurs. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

September 17, 1979

MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	6.17	6.17	6.03	6.10	—0.25
Mar	7.22	7.22	6.85	6.97	—0.25
Apr	9.35	9.35	8.65	8.70	—0.70
May	9.60	10.20	9.56	9.60	—0.71

Est. sales 935 sales Fri. 921. Total open interest Fri. 4,409, off 28 from Thur.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	225.50	225.75	225.01	225.40	— 0.75
Dec	214.25	215.80	213.75	215.35	+ 0.53
Mar	201.75	203.50	201.60	203.70	+ 0.72
May	198.75	199.60	198.25	199.33	+ 0.08
Jul	198.15	198.74	197.50	198.17	— 0.80
Sep	198.00	198.40	197.78	198.08	— 0.81
Dec	195.50	195.50	195.00	194.88	— 0.12

Est. sales 2,235; sales Fri. 2,987. Total open interest Fri. 12,280, off 313 from Thur.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb. Sugar 11 spot 10.85

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	10.24	10.27	10.08	10.10	— 0.04
Jan	10.80	10.80	10.60	10.66	— 0.04
Mar	11.28	11.33	11.06	11.07	— 0.08
May	11.45	11.58	11.30	11.30	— 0.10
Jul	11.67	11.81	11.58	11.58	— 0.05
Sep	11.98	12.10	11.89	11.90	— 0.03
Oct	12.16	12.30	12.07	12.07	— 0.06

Est. sales 8,780; sales Fri. 11,127. Total open interest Fri. 64,345 off 215 from Thur.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	139.85	142.40	139.45	142.50	
Dec	139.50	143.00	139.40	142.40	+1.10
Mar	141.80	145.30	141.80	144.65	+1.15
May	143.80	146.70	143.80	146.30	+1.25
Jul	145.50	147.75	145.50	147.98	
Sep	149.25	149.25	149.25	149.70	

Est. sales 801; sales Fri. 695. Total open interest Fri. 6,323, up 46 from Thur.

ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	110.80	110.25	107.30	111.50	+1.30
Nov	102.00	104.80	100.30	103.50	+1.25
Jan	101.40	103.00	100.20	102.60	+0.60
Mar	102.60	103.70	100.80	103.10	+0.50
May	103.00	103.50	101.90	103.75	+0.05
Jul	103.50	103.50	103.50	104.45	+0.50
Nov	103.70	103.70	103.70	105.20	
Jan	100.75	100.75	100.50	100.90	

Est. sales 800; sales Fri. 712. Total open interest Fri. 7,246, off 64 from Thur.

COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	62.40	62.85	62.22	62.53	+0.41
Dec	63.50	63.98	63.37	63.73	+0.49

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	65.40	65.85	65.25	65.65	+0.45
May	66.85	67.32	66.75	67.00	+0.30
Jul	67.95	68.32	67.95	68.10	+0.40
Dec	69.00	69.25	69.00	69.10	+0.34

Est. sales 4,550; sales Fri. 8,612. Total open interest Fri. 34,022, off 211 from Thur.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	85.15	87.15	85.15	86.70	+1.65
Dec	86.75	88.00	86.75	87.80	+1.40
Jan	87.20	89.15	87.20	88.20	+1.40
Mar	88.25	90.20	88.25	89.20	+1.50
May	89.40	91.15	89.30	90.20	+1.40
Jul	89.40	91.70	89.40	90.50	+1.65
Sep	90.80	91.75	90.80	90.80	+1.70
Dec	90.30	92.20	90.30	91.10	+1.70
Mar	91.20	91.40	90.90	91.30	+1.70
Jul	92.20	92.30	92.20	91.70	+1.70

Est. sales 9,000; sales Fri. 12,243. Total open interest Fri. 57,617, up 46 from Thur.

N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	1345.0	1440.0	1337.0	1425.00	+90.00
Nov	1355.0	1355.0	1355.0	1380.50	
Dec	1380.0	1390.0	1372.0	1390.00	+60.00
Jan	1385.0	1395.5	1385.0	1395.50	+60.00
Mar	1397.0	1406.5	1396.0	1406.50	+60.00
May	1410.0	1416.5	1410.0	1416.50	+60.00
Jul	1425.0	1426.3	1425.0	1426.30	+60.00
Sep	1434.9	1435.9	1434.8	1435.90	+60.00
Dec	1449.4	1449.4	1449.4	1449.40	+60.00
Jan	1454.8	1454.8	1454.8	1454.80	+60.00
Mar	1464.4	1464.4	1464.4	1464.40	+60.00
May	1474.0	1474.0	1474.0	1474.00	+60.00

Est. 16,000; sales Fri. 9,846. Total open interest Fri. 166,685, up 1,392 from Thur.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	424.00	428.60	424.00	428.60	+10.00
Jan	424.00	427.10	424.00	427.10	+ 9.40
Apr	428.00	432.40	428.00	432.40	+10.00
Jul	432.00	435.00	432.00	435.80	+10.00
Oct	436.00	439.50	439.00	440.70	+10.00
Jan	440.00	444.00	442.70	444.70	+10.00

Est. sales 1,355; sales Fri. 3,272. Total open interest Fri. 10,310, up 237 from Thur.

GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	352.00	359.30	352.00	359.10	+13.70
Oct	352.50	356.90	351.00	356.90	+10.00
Dec	360.50	364.40	359.00	364.40	+10.00
Feb	366.80	371.50	366.00	371.50	+10.00
Apr	375.00	378.60	373.50	378.60	+10.00
Jun	381.00	385.10	380.00	385.10	+10.00
Aug	387.50	391.50	387.00	391.50	+10.00
Oct	392.50	397.70	392.50	397.70	+10.00
Dec	401.00	403.80	399.70	403.80	+10.00
Feb	407.00	409.80	406.10	409.80	+10.00
Apr	411.00	415.40	411.00	415.40	+10.00
Jun	417.50	420.80	417.50	420.80	+10.00

Est. sales 24,508; sales Fri. 31,874. Total open interest Fri. 180,412, off 563 from Thur.

Cash Prices

September 17, 1979

Commodity and unit	Mon	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.08	1.55
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	92-93	74-75
Lead Spot, lb	0.58	0.33
Copper elect., lb	92⅝	67½
Tin (Straits), lb	7.4764	6.8641
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.35½	30½
Silver N.Y., oz	13.900	5.562
Gold N.Y., oz	351.75	210.25

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

September 17, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,126.60 f	1,119.00
Reuters	1,620.70	1,611.00
Dow Jones Spot	407.22	405.73
D.J. Futures	414.89	415.91

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final

Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.

Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—104

Allied Chem	GifRes pfB	Rockwint pf
Alcoa	GIFRs pfC	RockInt pfB
Am Hoist	Hall Frank	Rohm Haas
Am Hospit	HandyHar	Rosario Res
AnalogDv s	Hecla Mng	Royal Dut
ApacheCp s	HellmnBr s	Scott Paper
Arrow Elect	HousNa Gas	Seagram g
BaySta Gas	HughesTool s	ShellOil
BigThree	Inexco Oil	SignalCo
BrushWell	IntMin Chm	Signode Cp
Callah Mng	Itek Corp	SouthldRoy s
CompRLk gs	Kennamtl	Sparton Cp
Cascde NGs	Keysint s	StorerBrd
Cencoinc	KrogerCo s	SunChem
CharterCo wt	Kysorind	Sunsh Mng
ChesapkVa wt	LswyTrns	Superior Oil
Chromally	LouLd Exp	Supmkt Gen
Chromal pf	MACOM s	TaftBrdcst
Colum Gas	MCAInc	Tektronix
Comptrvsn s	MaratOil s	TexOil Gas
ConeMills	Medtron	TWC 2.66pf
Conocoinc	Mercant Str	Trinity Ind
DowChem	Murphy GC	UGI Corp
EchlinMfg	Nat Distll	UnOilCal s
Engelh Min	Niagra Shre	US Gypsm
Exxon	NorthTel a	UniTel
FluorCp s	NortonCo	UniTel2d pf
GenCare s	PHHGp	Veecoinst
GenDynams	Papercrft	WalkerHA g
GnDyn 4.25pf	Petrolane wi	War Swasey
Geosrce	PiedmtAviat	WarnrCom s
GorJwlyA	Purolator	WnCoNAm
GINor Nek	RepAm 3pf	Wilms Cos
Gulf Resrc	Reliance Grp	Zapata Cp
GitRes pfA	Rockwel Int	

NEW LOWS—18

AlaPw 9pf	JhnMnv 5.40pf	OhE 10.76pf
AmWatr pfB	KanGasEl	ParkerPen s
ClevEl pfA	KanPwLt	Selig Latz
CwE 2.37pf	Manh Ind	StokeVC pf
Culbro Cp	Memorex	TelEd 2.36pf
EastnAir pf	NSPw 3.60pf	UtPL 2.80pf

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
September 17, 1979

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: Spot	929.00	930.00	902.00	904.00
3 months	924.00	925.00	900.50	901.00
Cathodes: spot	906.00	907.00	871.00	872.50
3 months	907.00	908.00	878.00	879.00
Tin: spot	6,965.00	6,975.00	6,915.00	6,928.00
3 months	6,960.00	6,965.00	6,765.00	6,770.00
Lead: spot	513.00	514.00	519.00	520.00
3 months	516.50	517.50	524.00	524.50
Zinc: spot	332.50	334.00	329.00	331.00
3 months	343.50	344.00	340.00	341.00
Silver: spot	639.70	640.70	596.00	597.00
3 months	656.00	658.00	612.50	613.00
Aluminium: spot	740.00	741.00	733.00	735.00
3 months	734.00	735.00	727.00	728.00
Nickel: spot	2,845.00	2,955.00	2,580.00	2,600.00
3 months	2,715.00	2,720.00	2,450.00	2,460.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
September 17, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Oct	124.25	123.00	125.00	125.10	122.50	122.75
Dec	127.85	123.15	126.30	126.40	124.40	124.50
Mar	133.10	129.75	132.40	132.60	130.20	130.25
May	136.00	133.25	135.25	135.40	132.75	133.00
Aug	139.80	137.00	138.95	139.05	136.25	136.50
Oct	145.75	145.40	143.25	143.50	140.50	140.75
5,608 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	1,467	1,450	1,456	1,460	1,467	1,470
Dec	1,542	1,508	1,527	1,529	1,541	1,542
Mar	1,566	1,540	1,559	1,560	1,568	1,569
May	1,588	1,565	1,579	1,580	1,588	1,592
Jly	1,605	1,587	1,595	1,598	1,608	1,610
Sep	1,608	1,602	1,600	1,620	1,625	1,635
Oct	1,647	1,647	1,650	1,655	1,652	1,665
2,401 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,888	1,870	1,877	1,878	1,858	1,859
Nov	1,925	1,907	1,919	1,920	1,900	1,902
Jan	1,922	1,919	1,929	1,930	1,911	1,912
Mar	1,890	1,873	1,884	1,885	1,868	1,869
May	1,875	1,865	1,879	1,870	1,855	1,856
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,854	1,858	1,841	1,842
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,845	1,855	1,829	1,841
6,113 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
September 17, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	1,170	1,170	1,160	1,180	+ 5
Dec	1,195	1,195	1,195	1,196	+ 3
Mar	1,248	1,244	1,243	1,245	— 6
May	1,280	1,275	1,275	1,280	— 8
Jly	1,293	1,293	1,293	1,298	+ 8
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,320	1,335	— 15
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,330	1,360	— 25
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,348	1,374	New
48 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	1,351	1,350	1,320	1,350	— 40
Dec	1,395	1,367	1,375	1,378	— 36
Mar	1,415	1,395	1,396	1,405	— 34
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,411	—	— 34
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,415	—	— 35
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,430	—	— 40
45 lots					

AMEX Nationwide Trading Prices Sept. 17

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

Because of technical problems, closing prices for the following issues are not available for this edition. These are 3 pm prices:

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
3¾	2½	KinArk			9	14	3¼	3¼	3¼	
25	15¾	KingRd s	.32	1.5	6	17	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	— ½
29¼	15⅝	KirbyEx			8	3	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
6	2¼	Kit Mfg			4	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4½	2⅛	KleerVu			11	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
11¾	4⅛	Kleinerts				5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
20½	17	Knogo n			13	32	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
6¼	3⅜	KuhnStr			4	79	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
		— L—L—L —								
5⅝	3	LSB	.23t	5.9	7	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3	1⅜	LaBarge	.06	2.8	19	14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅞	LaMaur	.20	3.2	8	4	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
4⅝	2¼	LaPnt				2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅜	1⅝	LaflyRod				134	2⅛	2	2	
3⅜	2	LakeSh g				149	3½	3¼	3 5-16	+1-16
10⅞	4⅛	Landmk			35	11	8¾	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	13	LazKap	n.40	3.0	5	75	13½	13¼	13¼	
24	15⅞	LeaRnl	s.60	2.6	9	14	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
6⅞	3¼	LeePh			10	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	LehighP			4	6	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅜	LeisureT			4	12	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
11⅝	5⅜	LibtyFb	.39t	6.1	4	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
12	5¾	Lightolr	.24	2.1	6	38	11¼	10⅞	11¼	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	LillAnn	.24	3.2	11	4	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅜
10½	3¾	LincAm			9	31	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	1⅞	LloydsE				9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
4⅛	2⅝	Lodge	.08e	2.8	9	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
33½	17½	Lohmn	1.20	5.9	8	x4	20½	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
37¾	9¾	LoewT wt				301	32½	30⅞	31	—1
18⅞	9⅝	Logicon			9	3	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
26	15¼	LaGenS	1.05	4.3	7	5	24½	24½	24½	— ⅛
31	26⅛	LouisCe	1.44	5.2	6	2	27¾	27⅝	27¾	
8½	3⅜	LundyEl			7	22	7⅜	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Lydall	.70	7.0	6	29	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
5¼	2⅛	LynchCp			3	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
3	1⅜	Lynnwear			2	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
		— M—M—M —								
6⅞	3⅜	MPO			5	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ¼
9¾	4⅝	Macks	.20	3.0	5	18	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅜
3	1¼	Macrod			33	59	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
11½	6⅛	ManrC	.60	5.5	8	12	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
1 11-16	⅝	Marindq			8	109	1 3-16	1⅛	1⅛	—1-16
17¼	8¾	Marine	.28e	1.6	7	13	17	17	17	
22⅞	20	Marm	pf2.25	11.		6	20½	20⅜	20½	
5½	2⅝	MrshF			2	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅜	4¼	Marshin			12	97	u 8¾	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
23¼	11⅞	MartPr	.40	3.3	6	34	12¼	12	12	— ¼
15⅝	8¼	Masind	.20	2.1		18	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ½
34	16¼	MtlRsh	s.20	.6	16	6	33¼	33	33	+ ¼
5⅛	2¾	MaulTec				22	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
8¼	3¼	McCulO			32	869	8⅝	8	8¼	
6¼	2⅝	McKeon			4	23	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
23½	14⅛	Means	1.20	5.6	8	40	21⅝	21⅜	21½	— ¼
13¼	7⅜	Medalst	.56	5.2	5	32	10¾	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛
7	2¾	MedalnGp			17	149	u 7⅛	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
27¾	17	MediaG	.72	2.7	9	7	27½	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
19⅛	10½	Meenon	n.24	1.5	10	10	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ½
13½	7	Megaint	.24	2.2	5	65	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL	.50b	4.3	5	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
12	6⅝	MetPro	.15	1.5	9	6	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¾	Metex	.40	3.4	7	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
37⅞	20	Metpth	.32	1.2	24	57	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ¼
5¾	2¼	Metrocar			34	17	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
3	1⅞	MichGen				40	2⅛	2	2⅛	
11⅛	5	MchSug	.40	3.7	19	64	10⅞	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	6	MidldCo	.30	3.3	4	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	11⅝	MidlGls	.40b	2.6	10	27	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅜
108	82	MinP	pf8.90	10.		z20	88	88	88	— ⅜
8	2½	MissnIT			7	12	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
26⅞	23⅞	MitchlE s			14	x383	u27	26¼	26⅜	
24½	12⅞	MiteCo	.60	2.7	8	5	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
7⅝	5½	MonMg	.44	7.7	6	4	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
46¾	38¾	MonP	pf4.40	11.		z10	40½	40½	40½	
19⅝	11	Moog	.40b	2.4	10	3	16⅞	16¾	16¾	
10½	6	MtgGth	.86e	8.7	13	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
27	16¼	MtVMll	1a	4.0	4	3	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
		— N—N—N —								
18⅞	11	NFC n	.20	1.3	10	11	15½	15¼	15⅜	
17⅞	9¼	Napco	.20	1.6	7	17	12⅛	12	12⅛	
11⅞	4¼	Nardo	.20	1.9	9	21	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
14¼	11	NCnvSt	n.50	4.0	8	10	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	+ ¼
12⅜	5¼	NatEdu	.68t	5.8	7	32	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+ ⅜
4	1⅜	NKinney				725	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	+ ⅜
10½	4⅝	NtPotent				198	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
7	3	NtSpinn	.24	4.3	6	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
14⅞	3⅞	NelsLB	.72t	5.8	12	124	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+1
3⅝	1⅞	NestLM	.05e	1.6	9	17	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
29	17⅝	NHamp	.80a	3.6	7	2	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
2⅛	1⅜	Nidrlo	.06e	2.8	10	326	2⅛	2	2⅛	
19⅝	9	NMxAr	.30e	1.7	59	14	18½	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅞
11	8⅝	NPlnRl	s.84	8.7	14	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
10½	5⅜	NProc	.55e	6.9	8	41	8⅛	7⅞	8	
30⅝	23	NYTim	.90	3.5	18	38	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅛
12½	5⅜	NewbE	.50	4.3		15	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
14⅝	10¼	Newcor	s.56	5.1	5	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
5	3	Nexus			6	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
31¼	17⅝	NiagFSv	.80	3.1	7	15	26⅛	26	26	— ¼
6½	3¼	Nichols	.02r	.5	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1¼	Noelind				9	2	2	2	
11⅝	3¼	Nolex				43	4⅛	3¾	4	
12¾	7½	Norin	.40	3.4	4	6	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
13½	10¾	Norl pf	1.50	13.		8	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
22¾	6¾	Nortek	.08	1.0	6	71	8⅜	7¾	8¼	+ ½
23⅞	13¾	NoARoy	.24	1.4	6	32	17¾	17¾	17½	+ ¼
15	7⅛	NoCdO g			19	171	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
47¼	40⅜	NIPS pf	4.25	10.		y60	40½	d40½	40½	— ¼
19⅛	10	NuclDta			10	11	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	+ ⅜
41⅝	18	Numac	g.07t			235	37⅛	36½	36⅝	— ½
		— O—O—O —								
9⅞	2⅝	OEA	.10e	1.4		16	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17⅛	9⅝	Oakwd	.12b	.8	6	6	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜	— ¼
10	5⅝	Oilaind	.40e	4.7	8	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
25⅞	13⅞	OnLine	.24	.9	16	55	u25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ½
44½	25	OOklep			13	z50	38	38	38	— ½
14	7½	OrioleH	.40a	3.3	5	x2	12	12	12	+ ⅛
5¼	2⅜	Ormand			13	11	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
18⅝	13⅝	OSullvn	.88	5.0	5	1	16	16	16	
7⅜	1¾	OxfordFI			11	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4½	OzarkA	.15e	2.4	6	64	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
		— P—Q —								
3¼	⅝	PF Ind				63	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
17⅛	14¼	PGEpfA	1.50	10.		10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
14½	11	PGEpfD	1.25	10.		11	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	11¼	PGEpfG	1.20	10.			11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
29	24½	PGEpfW	2.57	10.		14	25⅛	25	25	— ⅜
26¼	21⅝	PGEpfV	2.32	10.		3	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
29¼	24⅛	PGEpfT	2.54	10.		1	25	25	25	+ ⅛
30⅝	25	PGEpfS	2.62	10.		25	25⅝	25½	25½	+ ⅛
13½	10⅛	PGEpfH	1.12	9.8		5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
27¾	22¼	PGEpfR	2.37	10.		1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
22⅝	18½	PGEpfM	1.96	10.		5	19⅛	19	19⅛	
25	20¼	PGEpfL	2.25	10.		5	21⅝	21½	21½	— ⅛
23¾	19¼	PGEpfK	2.04	10.		5	20	20	20	
26	21⅜	PGEpfJ	2.32	10.		7	23	23	23	— ¼
52⅞	41¾	PacLt	pf4.50	10.		z40	43½	43½	43½	— ½
21⅜	12½	PacTrst	1	4.5	12	19	u22	20⅝	22	+1½
54½	48	PacPLpf	5	9.5		z125	52½	52½	52½	
19⅞	9⅝	PacScle	.40	2.7	8	5	15⅛	15	15	
38¾	27⅛	PallCp	.52	1.4	16	18	38	37⅞	37⅞	
2⅝	1¼	PalomrF				9	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
5¼	3⅝	Pantast	.30	7.3	9	11	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	13⅝	Paradyn n			25	69	21	19⅞	19⅞	—1⅛
6¼	3⅛	ParaPk				5	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
8½	2⅞	ParkEl			13	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
26½	23⅛	Parsons s			9	60	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
14	6½	Patogon			6	13	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
16⅞	7⅝	PatoC	.20	12.	6	8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
10⅝	5⅛	PeerTu	.32	3.3	5	7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
20⅝	10⅛	PenEM	.60	3.0	7	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
17	13⅝	PenTr	1	6.4	5	25	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅜
4⅞	2⅝	PECp	.55t	15.	10	76	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅝	Pentron			13	22	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
33	24⅞	PepBoys	1b	3.3	6	x1	31	31	31	+ ¼
23⅝	10	PepCom	.60	3.5	7	6	17⅛	17	17½	+ ⅜
15¼	8½	Perini	.40	2.8	14	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
20½	6⅝	PetLew			15	116	20	19⅛	19⅞	— ⅛
13⅝	12⅞	PetLe	pf1.65	13.		18	13	d12⅜	12⅞	— ⅜
10⅝	7½	PhilLD	.68r	8.4	4	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅞	2	Phoenix				10	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	
16⅜	7	PicNPay	.32	2.1	8	40	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	
6⅝	3⅛	PionrSvs			1	20	5	4⅞	5	
5⅜	2⅝	PionTx	.20t			31	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
6½	5½	PitWVa	.56	9.7	7	10	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
36⅛	20	PitDM	1.40	4.1	5	1	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
38½	23¼	Pittway	1.65	4.3	7	13	38½	38⅛	38½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Pizzain n			9	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
33	20¼	PlacrDv	g1			2	30	30	30	
10	4⅞	Plantind			22	25	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
11	6⅛	PlyGm	.40b	4.4	4	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅜	2⅝	PlymR A			14	3	3⅛	3¼	3¼	
3⅝	⅝	Polaron			2	4	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
24	14¼	PostCp n	.50	2.1	10	9	23⅝	23½	23½	
22	10⅞	PrairleO g			19	30	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¼
14⅝	10½	PratLmb	1.10	8.5	6	11	13	12⅝	13	+ ¼
7⅝	4¼	PrattRd	.30	4.6	9	2	6½	6½	6½	
27⅛	22¼	PrenHa	1.36	5.3	9	19	25½	25½	25½	
5¼	2⅜	PresRtA			1	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅞	1⅞	PresRtB			1	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
21¾	14⅞	Preston	g.90			3	21	21	21	— ¼
22⅞	7	PrimMt			13	34	15⅞	15⅜	15½	— ⅜
15	10¼	ProCT	1.34e	8.9	11	8	15	15	15	+ ⅛
12½	9½	ProvGas	.92	8.6	6	4	10⅝	10¾	10¾	— ¼
10⅛	3⅝	PrudBld	.24	4.9	10	32	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
25¼	21⅜	PgSP	pfC2.34	11.		6	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
16⅛	7⅜	PulteH	s.24	1.7	4	24	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4⅞	PuntaG			11	17	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9⅝	Punta	pf1.10	8.8		6	12½	12½	12½	
8⅝	6⅝	Qualinn	n.30e	3.9	6	39	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		— R—R—R —								
14⅜	9	RBInd	.24	1.9	9	14	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2	REDM			5	14	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
3⅝	1⅜	RET				18	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
46⅝	42½	RET pf	4.38	9.7		3	45	45	45	+ ⅛
18	8⅞	RHMed	.20r	1.5	8	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¼	RPS			6	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
3⅞	2¼	RSC	.10	3.0	14	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
8½	5¼	Ragan	.10e	1.5	8	16	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
20	12¼	RachEx	.30e	1.5	6	45	19⅜	18⅞	19⅛	— ¼
30⅞	10⅞	RangrO g				978	u31¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
33	21⅛	Ransbrg	1.20	3.6	8	42	u33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅝
4¼	1½	RapAm wt				438	3⅝	3	3⅛	+ ½
5⅝	2	RothP				59	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
24⅜	13½	Raylnd	.40	2.2	14	3	18⅛	18	18	
5⅝	2⅝	Reading			8	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
21¾	14½	REInv	1.60	7.6	11	4	21	21	21	+ ¼
13	10	RlincT	1.40	12.	4	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅜	Redlaw				7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
5⅞	2⅛	ReevesT				250	3	5	5	
8¼	4	RefaTr	.28	5.1	4	1	5½	5½	5½	
16¾	8⅛	RegalB	.72	4.4	10	27	u16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
22½	14⅝	RemAr	1a	4.4	7	37	22½	22½	22½	+ ¼
9½	7⅜	RepGyp	s.24	3.1	4	9	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
24¼	11⅞	ReshCot	.24	1.6	9	62	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
62⅝	20½	Resrt A			6	488	39¼	37½	37¾	—1⅝
22⅞	16⅜	Resrt wt				123	20	18⅝	18⅝	— ¾
93½	27	Resrt B			8	z1250	58⅝	55	55½	—3¼
5¾	2⅜	RestAssc			8	7	3¼	3¼	3¼	
13⅝	5	RexNore			9	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	14¾	RioIOil n				24	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅜
9⅝	3¾	RibletP	.12	1.9	5	14	6⅝	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Richton	.44	6.8	33	24	6½	6½	6½	
56⅝	27½	RileyCo			10	27	55⅝	55½	55½	— ¼
34¼	24	RioAlgo	g1.50			35	27⅜	27½	27½	— ⅜
14⅝	8⅝	Robntch				12	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	Roblin	.12	1.9	5	28	6½	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	10	Rockway	1b	7.3	6	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	20⅜	Rogers	s.12	.5	16	17	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
5	2⅝	RoncoT			3	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Rossmr			4	6	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
5⅞	1¾	RoyPalm				4	2½	2½	2½	
9⅝	7⅝	Ruddck	.42a	5.2	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3	1⅛	Rusco				16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
5¾	2½	RBW Cp			5	19	4	3⅞	3⅞	
18	10⅞	Russell	.48	3.9	5	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
		— S—S—S —								
6¼	3⅜	SFM	.24	5.5	6	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
13⅛	8¼	SGL	.25b	2.5	6	10	10⅛	10	10	
3¼	1⅜	SMD			5	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅝	4	SSP				1	5	5	5	
18⅞	9⅛	Salem	.40a	2.3	9	6	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	SCarlo				32	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
101	89	SDgo	pf9.84	11.		z50	90	90	90	+1
26½	22	SDgo	pf2.47	11.		9	22½	22⅛	22½	— ⅛
28⅜	23¼	SDgo	pf2.68	11.		11	23⅝	23½	23½	
24⅜	14⅜	SFrRE	1.60	7.0	17	16	23	22½	22⅞	+ ⅛
3	7-16	SFRE wt				9	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
23⅜	18⅝	SanJW	1.60	7.3	8	68	22	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
14¾	5½	Sandgte	.40	4.8	4	15	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
9	7⅝	SoundrL	s.38	3.9	6	2	7⅝	d 7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8	5	ScheibE	.56	11.	21	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Schnuit	1	5.1	4	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
9	2⅛	Schiller			10	40	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Schradr	.04i		7	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
9⅞	6⅝	Schwab	n.30	3.3	9	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	SciMgt	.10	2.9	8	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
44½	29¼	Scope	.50	1.1	8	1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
22½	16	SbdAM	.40	2.1	3	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛	3¾	Sealctro	.94t	7.4	8	22	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅜
2	1	Seaport				5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅜	2⅝	SearsInd			6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4⅞	2⅝	SecMtg			28	28	4⅜	4	4⅛	
9⅝	6⅛	Selas	.36	4.5	9	9	8⅛	8	8	
7¼	5⅛	Semtch	.20b	3.3	10	20	6⅝	5⅞	6	+ ⅜
10⅝	4⅞	Srvisco	.40	5.6	5	38	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
5½	2⅝	Servo				12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4	ShaerS	.40e	5.3	6	7	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
10⅛	8½	Sharon	s.50	5.2	7	48	9½	9⅛	9½	
8⅛	5	Showin	.40	7.4	5	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7⅝	2½	SheltrR			5	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
7	3⅛	Shopwell			10	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
26⅜	19	Showbt	1	4.7	7	22	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
28⅝	12⅝	Sierrcln	.28	1.2	11	13	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
8⅝	7⅛	Sifco s	.28	3.3	7	27	8⅛	8½	8½	
20½	10	Sigma	.40	2.6	7	2	15⅝	15¼	15¼	— ⅜
10¼	7⅛	Sikes A	.45e	5.9	4	10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅛	10⅛	Silnlnc	.40	2.3	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
12½	3⅝	Silvrcst			40	12	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
5⅞	3⅛	SimcoS	.25b	5.7	9	10	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅛	Solitron			16	39	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
27½	20⅝	SonderB	.40	1.5	8	9	26	25½	26	+ ½
14¼	5¾	SoroPop	.33e	2.7	3	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅛	6⅝	Soundsn	.40	5.5	3	12	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
13¼	10	SCEd	pf1.06	10.		1	10½	10½	10½	+ ¼
13	10	SCEd	pf1.08	10.		2	10½	10½	10½	
13⅝	11⅛	SCEd	pf1.19	10.		2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
17½	13	SCEd	pf1.45	9.9		2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅜
27¼	20⅞	SCEd	pf2.30	9.5		7	24¼	23⅞	24¼	
26⅛	21⅜	SCEd	pf2.21	9.6		2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
10	7⅛	SwFlBk	.50	5.7	6	19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
27¼	24	SwFlB	pf2.18	8.8		2	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	
15	6⅝	Spector	.42a	3.4	4	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
6	3½	Spectra	.19t	3.6		2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6⅝	3½	SpedOP	.14r	2.9	8	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
6¼	3	Spencer	.16	3.9	8	51	4⅛	4	4⅛	
5½	4½	Splenlex	.24	4.8	8	4	5	5	5	+ ⅛
27¼	19⅞	StdAlln	1	4.0	5	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
15⅝	6	StdMetl			161	26	14⅝	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
31¾	20½	StdShr	.60t	1.9	8	1	u32	32	32	+ ¼
11⅛	4⅞	Stange	.20	2.7	9	11	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅜
6⅞	3¼	Stanwd			3	44	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	
14	11⅛	StorSup	s.80	5.8	4	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Stordust			1	1	1½	1½	1½	
11½	6⅛	StarrtHo	.30	4.6	4	13	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Steelmi	.24b	3.0	8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23⅛	16	StepnCh	.80	3.6	8	4	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅜
1⅞	15-16	SterlEl			7	4	1⅛	1¼	1¼	
4	2½	SterlExt	.05t			1	2½	2½	2½	
4½	2¼	Stevknit				1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18⅝	6½	StrutW	.30b	1.8	19	76	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅞	SbeAnn	.24e	8.0	6	7	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
17⅞	7	Sunair	.60	5.4	7	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32¼	14	Sundnc	.16b	.5	145	190	31½	29⅞	30½	— ⅛
12⅛	8¼	Supind	s.25	3.0	5	42	8⅞	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
11½	6	SupSurg	.32	3.0	7	12	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Supron s			25	79	34⅜	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4⅝	Susqueh			6	122	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
12⅝	9½	Susqh pf	1	10.		5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
1½	⅝	SutrMtg wt				1	1	1	1	— ⅛
7⅝	3½	Synloy	.30b	4.5	13	33	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
44¼	24½	Syntex	1.10	2.7	11	709	41⅜	40⅛	40⅝	—1¼
23½	19⅛	Sysco s	.40	1.6	9	45	u24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
18⅝	10⅞	SystEng			11	248	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅜
		— T—T—T —								
11⅝	6⅛	TEC	.40	4.7	8	6	8⅝	8½	8½	
3⅝	1⅝	TFI			7	5	3	3	3	
19⅝	8⅝	TabPd	.20	1.1	9	10	18⅛	18	18¼	— ¼
14	8	TandB	.40	3.3	6	x4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅜
13⅝	7	Tannel	.28	3.9	5	23	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
16⅜	11⅛	Tasty	1.20b	10.		3	12	12	12	— ⅛
3½	1¼	TechSym			12	54	3⅛	3	3⅛	
13⅝	4	TechOp			9	26	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
4⅝	2⅛	TechTp	.07r	3.1	11	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6⅞	3⅝	Tectrol	.24	4.1	6	4	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
53⅝	19½	TelonR			43	5	44¼	43⅝	43⅝	— ⅜
18	7⅝	TeleCm	.60	3.6	5	8	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
32	15⅛	Telflex	.40	1.4	13	36	29⅜	28⅝	28¾	— ⅝
22¼	12	Telscl	.60	3.5	11	400	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Tenna				17	2	1⅞	1⅞	
7¼	5⅛	Tennev s			9	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4⅞	1⅜	Tensor			15	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	TerraC	.10t			66	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
13⅜	5⅛	TetraT			16	25	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅝	TexlAir	.16	1.3	13	350	12⅝	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	ThorCp				37	13-16	¾	¾	—1-16
5⅞	2⅝	Thorofar			10	8	4	4	4	
4⅝	3¼	ThreeD	.20	5.2	3	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	14½	Thriftm	1.20	4.8	5	9	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Tidwell			4	119	5½	5	5½	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅝	TobKtz	n.25	3.1	5	15	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
104½	90	TolEdpf	10	11.		z40	90	90	90	
13	6⅛	ToppsG	.28	4.3		7	6⅝	6⅝	6½	+ ⅛
17⅜	10⅝	TorlnCp	.80	5.7	6	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
27¼	9⅝	TotlPet	g.32			357	25⅛	24½	24½	— ½
19¼	4⅜	TotPet wt				70	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ½
5⅝	2	TownCtry			9	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	4¼	TrnsLux	.10e	1.4	8	26	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
12⅜	7⅝	TransOil	.05e	.4		588	12½	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
8⅝	4⅜	Tredwy	.20	2.9	12	5	7	7	7	+ ⅛
9⅛	7	TriSM	.60	7.6	5	5	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅛	9⅝	TriaCp	.20	1.8	7	25	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ¼
12⅛	8½	TrilnOG n				356	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
40⅞	6½	TuboM			14	71	31⅝	30⅝	31	+ ⅝
8⅝	7¼	TuboM wt				183	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	+ ¼
7⅛	3⅛	TwinFr	.20	3.6	8	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		— U—U—U —								
12½	7⅛	U&I			57	8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3¼	1⅛	UDS			1	2	2	2	2	— ⅛
5⅞	2⅞	UIP	.24	4.4	9	24	5½	5⅛	5½	
7⅛	2¼	UNA	.20	3.1	4	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
7⅝	4⅞	URS	.40b	5.7	8	9	7	6⅞	7	
8¼	4⅛	Unimax			10	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅛	11⅛	UAirPd	.64b	4.8	7	5	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
3	1⅛	UnFoods	.05e	2.1	119	56	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
5⅛	2¼	UNatCp			20	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
8½	6⅜	UNICp pf				7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅜
16⅝	9⅝	USFlltr	.32	2.2	8	100	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
11⅞	7⅜	UnRlIT	.83e	7.5	13	7	11⅛	11	11	
⅛	1-32	UnRlIT wt				45	1-16	1-16	1-16	
4⅛	2⅛	USRdium				19	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
20¼	13⅛	USRbR	1a	4.9	9	16	u20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
11⅞	6½	UnityB			11	41	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
6	1⅜	UnivCla	.05	.9	4	1	5⅝	5½	5½	
18	10⅝	UnivRs	.32	1.8	17	88	u18⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
14¼	9	UnivRu	.72	7.4	7	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
		— V—V—V —								
12⅛	6⅛	Valle's	.81t	11.	12	16	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
16⅝	10⅛	Valmac	.80	8.0	11	28	10⅛	d10	10	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅛	Valspar	.36	4.6	6	7	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2	ValueL	.06e	2.0		5	3⅛	3	3	
4⅛	1⅛	Veril			6	7	2	2	2	
32⅜	16½	VermtA	.32b	1.6	8	5	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
9¼	4¼	Vernitrn	.10	1.3	7	137	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
8½	2½	Vertiple			6	5	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
9½	1½	Vesely			279	44	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Viatech				2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	VintageE			2	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅝	Virco	.16b	3.2	4	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
12⅝	7	Vishay			7	29	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
6½	3⅛	VisualG	.16	3.0	8	20	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	VolMer	.12e	2.4	5	1	5	5	5	
16¾	9⅝	Voplex	.52	4.4	5	28	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	2⅝	VulcCp	.20	3.0	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
		— W—W—W —								
7½	2⅝	WTC	.02t		78	27	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	+ ¼
9	6⅛	Wackhr	.40b	4.7	8	104	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	WadelEa			2	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
25⅝	10⅛	Wainoco	.12	.5	20	309	u25⅝	24⅞	25⅝	+ ⅜
25⅜	18	Walco	.80b	3.6	7	8	22⅜	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
11	4⅝	WallcS	.12	2.1	17	11	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
24½	17	Wang B	s.16	.7	20	213	23⅞	22⅝	23⅝	+ ¼
25¼	18⅝	Wang C	s.06	.3	20	42	23⅜	23	23	
17⅜	9⅛	WardsCo	.20	1.7	4	13	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	WshHm			5	16	2½	2½	2½	
26⅜	21⅜	WshPst	s.36	1.4	10	8	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
31⅛	28⅛	WRIT	2.12	7.0	16	3	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	+ ⅛
8⅝	5	Watsco	.30	4.0	9	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
19⅛	17¾	Withird n			16	61	18⅛	17⅜	18	+ ¼
3⅛	2⅛	Weiman				1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19½	7⅝	WeldTu	.30b	1.7	7	x3	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
5⅞	3⅛	Wellco	.12e	2.1	32	20	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
51½	45	WTex	pf4.40	9.7		z20	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	+ ⅜
21⅜	19½	Wstorn g	s.70	3.5		109	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
38⅜	11½	WstFin	.52	1.6	5	55	32½	32⅛	32⅛	— ½
15⅝	10⅜	WPacRR n			3	15	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
12⅜	3⅞	Whipany	.20	1.9		8	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	WhitCbl	.40	6.8	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅛	Whitehall			7	24	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
18⅛	2	Wichita	.45t	4.6	38	41	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	WillcxG n			3	27	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
28	8⅞	Wmhous	.60	3.0	13	6	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
4	1⅞	WilsnB	.15t			5	2	2	2	
22	10¼	Wincorp	.40	2.1	52	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
3⅛	2	WolfHB	.10e	3.5	11	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14½	10⅛	Wdstrm n	.60	5.8	5	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
11½	4⅛	WkWear	.40	4.2	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	10	Wrathr	.10e	.6	88	47	17½	17	17½	+ ⅜
1 7-16	⅝	WrightH g				136	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	
33⅜	17⅝	Wynnin	.60	2.2	8	54	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ½
16	11⅛	WymBn	.72	5.0	8	9	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
		— X—Y—Z —								
22⅞	11⅛	ZeroCo	.48	2.2	10	62	21⅞	20⅞	21⅝	+ ⅜
16¼	7	Zimmer	.36	4.2	3	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼

European Gold Markets

September 17, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	350.75	351.75	+5.95
Zurich	350.50	353.00	+8.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	364.08	365.40	+7.49

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	Nov. 79	Feb. 80	Options for May 1980 start on October 15th 1979
355	14.50-15.50	24.00-25.00	
360	12.25-13.25	22.00-23.00	
365	10.00-11.00	20.00-21.00	
370	—.—	18.00-19.00	
375	—.—	16.00-17.00	

Gold Trading 350.50-351.25

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28305

AKENI

"Service to the Individual"
Cash Currency Bank Note middle rates week ending Friday, September 14, 1979.

Currency	U.S.$
Algeria 100 Dinar	10.65
Angola 100 Kwanza	0.40
Egypt 1 Pound	1.30
Ghana 1 Cedi	0.05
India 100 Rupees	9.50
Iran 100 Riyal	0.87
Kenya 100 Shs.	9.90
Libya 1 Dinar	1.85
Malawi 1 Kwacha	0.40
Morocco 100 Dirham	20.25
Mozambique 100 Esc.	0.50
Madagascar 100 Fr.	0.23
Mauritius 100 Rupees	12.50
Nigeria 1 Naira	0.90
Pakistan 100 Rupees	9.00
Rhodesia 1 Dollar	0.45
Russia 1 Rubel	0.23
S.A. Rand 1 Rand	1.00
Tanzania 100 Shs.	8.00
Uganda 100 Shs.	0.05
Zaire 1 Zaire	0.14
Zambia 1 Kw.	0.55

Other Currency rates available on request.
Akeni Investment Management
Postfach 593, 8027 Zürich
Switzerland.
Tel.: 01/46.94.44 or 01/46.94.47.
Telex: 58 598 (Akni CH).

Hitachi Expects Profits Increase

TOKYO, Sept. 17 — Hitachi said it forecasts after-tax profit in the first half year ending this month will rise to between 24 and 25 billion yen from 17.84 billion ($78.2 million) in the first half of 1978, on sales up to between 810 and 820 billion yen from 752.93 billion.

It said the better business performance forecast emerges from good domestic sales of electric home appliances and semi-conductors, and improved revenue following a foreign exchange profit estimated at between 4 and 5 billion yen.

Its profit before tax and special items in the first half year is expected to rise to about 50 billion yen from 38.70 billion in the same 1978 period, Hitachi said.

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 17, 1979's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.kr.
Amsterdam	1.991	4.243	109.905*	46.4705*	0.2445	—	6.847*	121.50*	38.14*
Brussels (a)	29.065	N.A.	16.05	6.8685	3.57*	14.605	—	17.8345	5.5675
Frankfurt	1.8115	3.8985	—	42.81*	2.225 x	90.99*	6.23*	111.03*	34.82*
London (b)	2.1475	—	3.8905	9.084	1,747.25	4.2745	62.17	N.A.	11.1825
Milan	814.30	1,737.80	449.62	192.51	—	409.20	28.036	499.50	155.98
New York (c)	—	2.15775	1.81045	4.2285	814.10	1.9897	29.065	1.62825	5.20125
Paris	4.2305	9.021	233.66*	—	5.1975 x	212.69*	14.562*	259.55*	81.07*
Zurich	1.63115	3.50535	90.05905*	38.55235*	0.20035	81.94675*	5.61015*	—	31.35015*
ECU	1.38349	0.64907	2.50481	5.85356	1,126.51	2.75246	40.2043	2.35509	7.22045

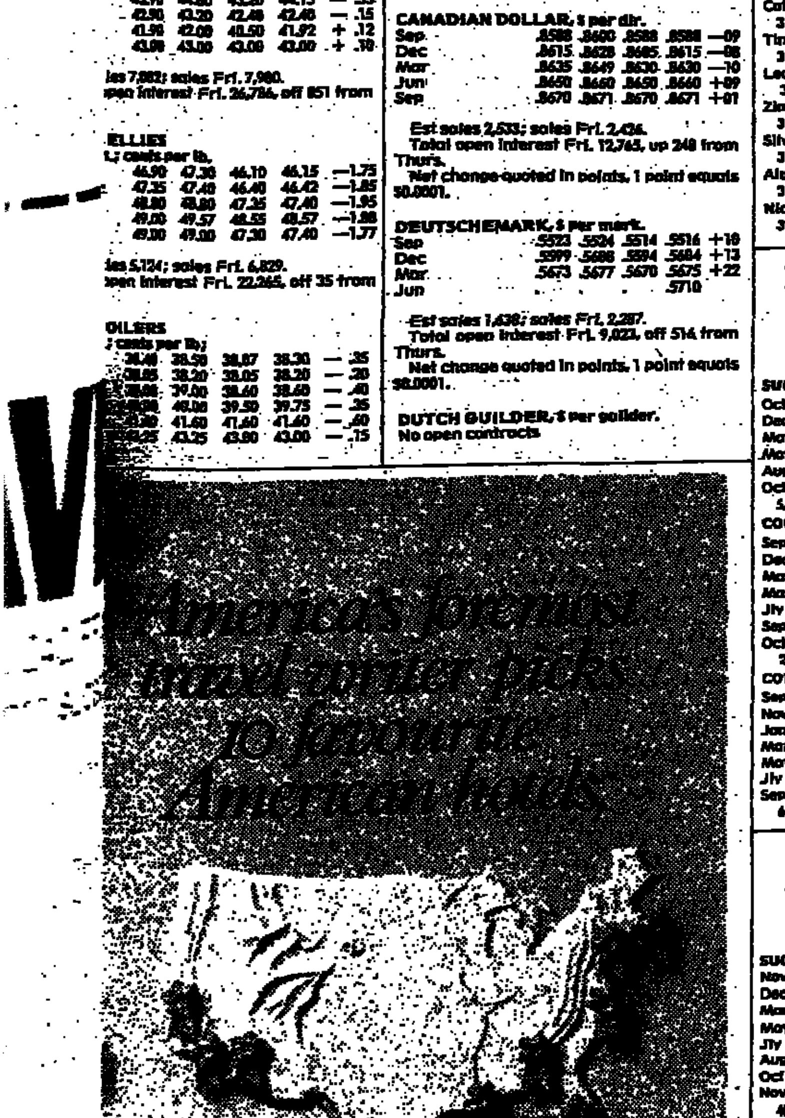
Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 30.265; Canadian $: 1.164; Danish kroner: 5.2062; Escudo: 49.67; Hong Kong $: 5.066; Irish £: 2.076; Norw. krone: 5.0285; Peseta: 66.055; Schilling: 13.0455; Singapore $: 2.1595; Swedish krona: 4.295; Yen: 223.40.

£ Sterling: 1.03525 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU: European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York.



Horace Sutton lives in hotels for a living. Which makes him harder to please than the average traveler. So we're especially proud to be included in his list of personal favourites: "Hotels that for reasons of decor, management, service, cuisine, and special appointments have given me extra pleasure."*

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*Courtesy Field Newspaper Syndication

REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

YACIMIENTOS PETROLIFEROS FISCALES

SOCIEDAD DEL ESTADO

Call for bids Contracting Hydrocarbons exploration, development and exploitation works (Law N° 21.778), according to the following details:

TENDER	AREA	OPENING DATE
14-028/79	"AGUADA SAN ROQUE OESTE" (Neuquina Basin Province: Neuquèn)	DECEMBER 17th, 1979 at 10:00 a.m.

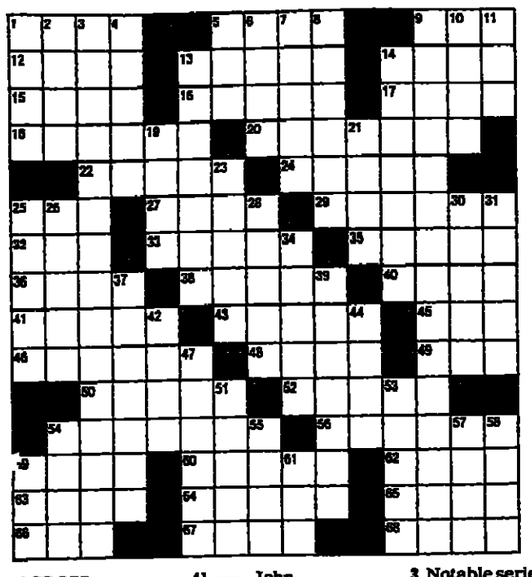
* **Tender conditions set value:** The equivalent of: U.S. $15,000 in Argentine pesos, payable according to the seller rate of exchange of the Banco de la Naciòn Argentina in force on the day before the purchase.

* Opening of the bids take place at the "General Belgrano" Hall, N° 777 Roque Sàenz Peña Avenue, 13th floor, at the above mentioned time.

* The parties interested in bidding in this tender can buy special and General Conditions of Tender at the TENDERS AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT, Suite 902, 9th floor, at 777, Roque Sàenz Peña Avenue, Buenos Aires. Mondays through Fridays from 8:45 to 12:30 a.m. and 2:15 to 3:15 p.m., as from September 3rd, 1979.

* Information about this tender can also be obtained at our Technical and Commercial Office in the U.S.A. Argentine Government Oil Fields placed in Houston, Texas 3616 Richmond Avenue, Suite 710.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Item purchased at Reno
5 Essayist
9 "I —— the Craziest Dream," 1942 song
12 Ike, to Mac: 1930's
13 Straight-laced
14 Alone
15 Island or terrier
16 Menace in India
17 Old Mexican coin
18 "Catch-22" author
20 Spell-caster
22 Morning reception
24 Express contempt
25 Connectives for Cato or Corneille
27 Of air or gases: Comb. form
29 Herod's niece
32 To and ——
33 Row
35 Trucking rigs
36 Powerless floater
38 Bunk
40 Declaim
41 —— John, singer from Middlesex
43 Clean the floor again
45 Prefix with classic or Platonic
46 Composer Gustav
48 Space org.
49 Seers have it
50 Inventor Howe
52 —— und Drang
54 Comedian for whom Carson once wrote jokes
56 Juliet or Jessica
59 Agitate
60 Small groups
62 Short hair
63 Bills
64 Word with press or travel
65 Toledo's lake
66 Part of G.B.
67 Rudolph's rubicund feature
68 Ornamental stamp

DOWN

1 Word with carry
2 Scoutmaster's suggestion
3 Notable series of narrative poems
4 Contemporary of Shakespeare
5 Old card game
6 Secular ecclesiastic of France
7 Griffin et al.
8 Sheer intellect
9 A realm of the Hapsburgs
10 Wings for Amor
11 Brother of Bashful
13 Tire sound
14 Super Bowl player in 1979
19 A Perón and a Gabor
21 Pastures
23 Fault
25 Zimbalist
26 "The flowers that bloom in the spring, ——"
28 Kind of bucket
30 Where adits are
31 Bar legally
34 Cougars
37 Dogs that decoy ducks
39 "Hostess with the ——"
42 Playwright Simon
44 Vintner Masson
47 Caner's material
51 A source of sugar and syrup
53 On the —— (in trouble)
54 Carbine
55 She wrote "Seven Women": 1977
57 See 5 Across
58 Lively dance
59 ——-Anne-d'Auray, French resort
61 Número uno

Solution to Previous Puzzle

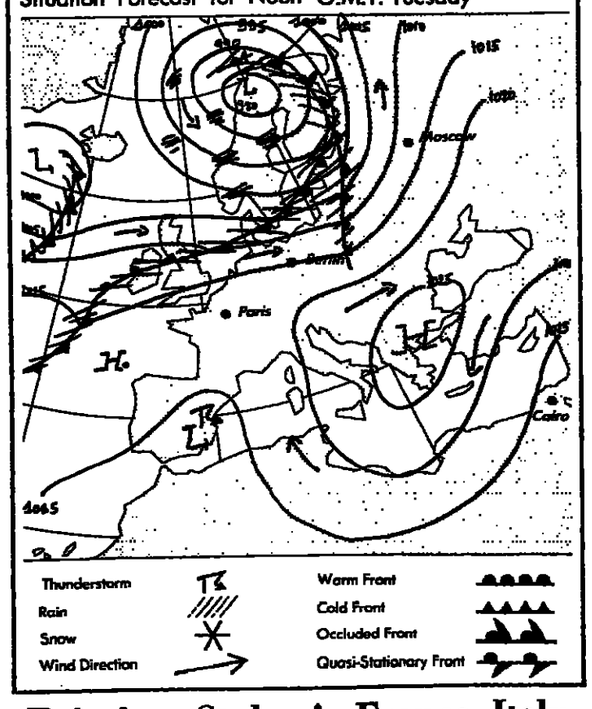
G	A	B			B	R	O	T	H		C	E	R	T
A	R	I	A		L	I	A	N	A		A	R	E	A
M	I	D	D	L	E	O	F	T	H	E	R	O	A	D
E	L	E	M	E	N	T	S			N	E	S	T	S
			I	N	N	S		O	B	I	T			
R	O	B	R	O	Y		A	G	O	G		A	S	I
A	S	I	A			S	C	R	A	M		D	A	R
T	A	L	L	I	N	T	H	E	S	A	D	D	L	E
E	G	G		M	O	R	E	S			E	L	A	N
S	E	E		P	I	E	D		A	C	C	E	D	E
			B	U	R	P		C	L	I	O			
E	C	L	A	T			S	H	A	N	D	E	S	T
W	H	I	T	E	B	L	O	O	D	C	E	L	L	S
E	I	R	E		F	A	N	C	Y		S	K	U	A
S	P	E	D		B	E	E	K	S			E	R	R

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Fair	MADRID	25	77	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Fair	MIAMI	29	84	Cloudy
ANKARA			N.A.	MILAN	21	70	Fair
ATHENS	22	72	Fair	MONTREAL	20	68	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Fair	MOSCOW	10	50	Overcast
BELGRADE	17	63	Fair	MUNICH	20	68	Cloudy
BERLIN	18	64	Overcast	NEW YORK	24	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Fair	NICE	24	75	Fair
BUCHAREST	16	61	Overcast	OSLO	14	57	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy	PARIS	21	70	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	75	Fair	PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Fair	SOFIA	14	57	Cloudy
DUBLIN	17	63	Overcast	STOCKHOLM	11	52	Rain
EDINBURGH	16	61	Rain	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	25	77	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29	84	Misty
FRANKFURT	16	61	Fair	TOKYO	22	72	Misty
GENEVA	22	72	Misty	TUNIS	28	82	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Rain	VIENNA	19	66	Fair
HOUSTON	26	79	Cloudy	WARSAW	13	55	Overcast
ISTANBUL			N.A.	WASHINGTON	22	72	Fair
LAS PALMAS	23	73	Fair	ZURICH	19	66	Misty
LISBON	22	72	Overcast				
LONDON	18	64	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	35	95	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2300 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Tuesday



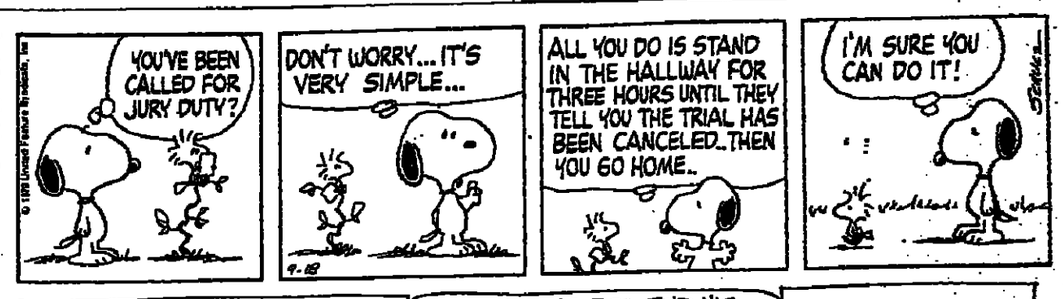
Paintings Stolen in France, Italy

MARSEILLES, Sept. 17 (AP) — Art thieves stole paintings worth hundreds of thousands of francs during the weekend in two burglaries in Italy and France.

Paintings valued at between $600,000 and $714,000 were stolen from the home of a collector in Marseilles, police reported. The collector's name was not disclosed. Works by Utrillo, Van Dongen, Monticelli and Chabaud were among those missing.

Three 17th-century paintings, including one by French master Nicolas Poussin, were stolen last night from the parish church of Garlenda, a town on the Italian Riviera, police said today. One of them was attributed to Italian master Domenico Sampieri, better known as Domenichino. The other was by the Genoese painter Domenico Piola.

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



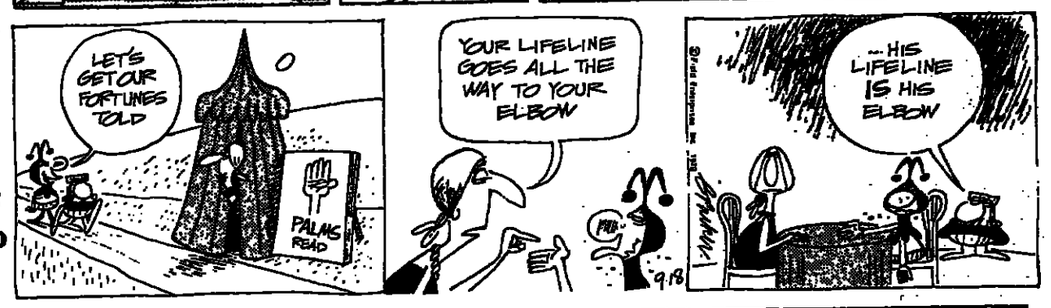
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



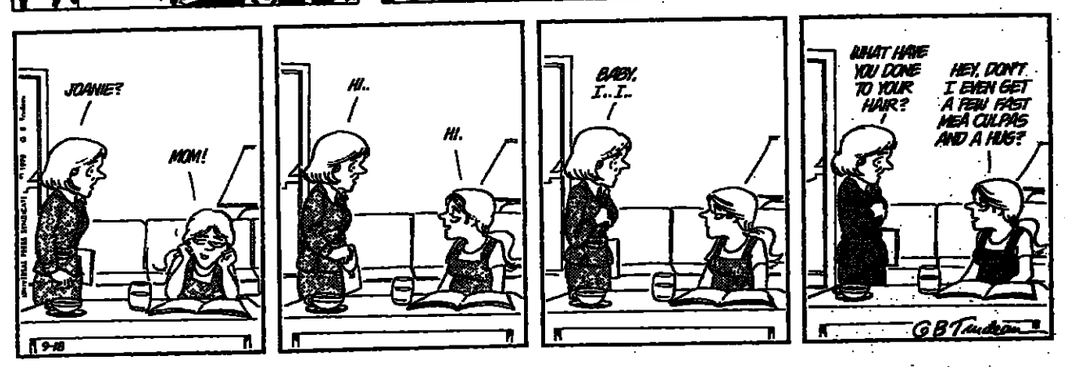
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE — THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

THILG

ISTUE

WALTOU

VISPLE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

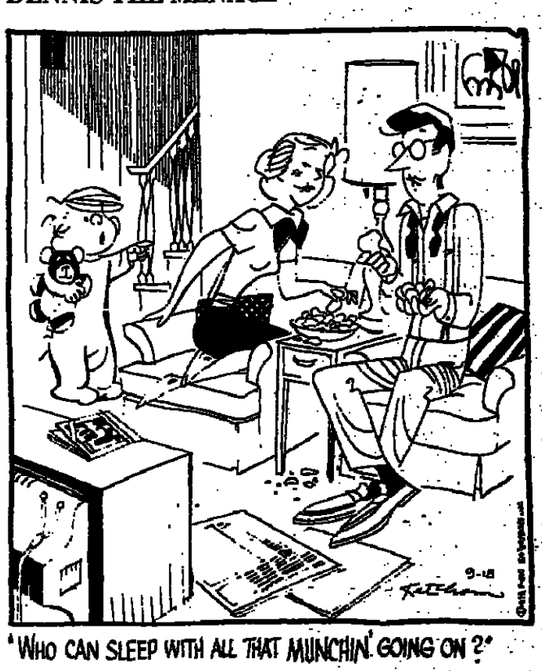
Print answer here: ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CLOAK SPURN BLEACH DEFACE
Answer: What the convict said as the rain came through the roof—THIS PEN LEAKS

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

OPERATION SUNRISE

The Secret Surrender

By Bradley Smith and Elena Agarossi. Basic Books. $11.95.

Reviewed by John Kenneth Galbraith

ON MARCH 8, 1945, just two months before the end of the war, Allen Dulles, then head of the OSS office in Bern, Switzerland, met in Zurich with Obergruppenfuehrer Karl Wolff, high SS and police leader (effectively the head of the SS) in Italy. Previously Wolff had been chief of Himmler's personal staff and thereafter his liaison officer at Hitler's headquarters. He was not a passive figure in the machine; in 1942, he had written a senior colleague in Berlin to express "his special joy that now five thousand of the Chosen People are going to Treblinka every day." Wolff's purpose in seeking the meeting, for which there had been preliminary soundings, was to propose a separate peace for the German forces and those of the Salo (Mussolini) Republic fighting in Italy.

The details of Wolff's proposal were exceptionally vague for reasons I will mention in a moment. His motivation was the hope, nearly universal among the Nazis at the time, that Britain and the United States would be receptive to any development that would allow the Germans to help in halting the movement of the Red Army into Europe. And he perhaps saw that even the effort and any ensuing negotiations would cause trouble between the Russians and the West. On this, were he that clear-headed, he was not mistaken. Allen Dulles was enthusiastic about the prospect and described Wolff as a "distinctive" and "dynamic" personality.

Cautious negotiations were authorized by Washington and Whitehall, and Stalin was furiously aroused. But FDR, as almost the last act of his life, managed, with the assistance of General Marshall and Admiral Leahy and some erratic help from Churchill, to assure Stalin that the unconditional surrender formula still held, specifically, that there was no danger that German divisions would be released from Italy to fight the Russians. And presently, the negotiations having gotten nowhere, Dulles was told to break them off. Still greatly optimistic, he continued some unauthorized and clandestine efforts. These too had no practical result. The end did come a few days earlier in Italy than in the West but only after the German Army had almost totally collapsed, and significantly, word had come to the German generals of Hitler's death.

The publicity over the episode, to which Dulles himself contributed liberally, helped establish his reputation as a master of the clandestine arts. It also helped, along with the influence of John Foster Dulles, to make him head of the CIA.

One small school of historians has seen in Dulles' negotiations a perceptive view of the troubles the Russians would eventually cause in Europe. So he got started early on stopping them. Another school has seen him as the equally shrewd provocateur of the antagonisms that unnecessarily would lead to the Cold War. In either view, Dulles emerged as quite a fellow.

There is an inconsistency here between both these theories and subsequent history. In the space of a few months in 1959 and 1960, Dulles, as head of the CIA, showed himself to be a master of disastrous ineptitude. In those months he sent Gary Powers over the Paris summit, helped overthrow the neutralist government of Souvanna Phouma in Laos (which later had to be restored) and was the man in charge of the organization that was responsible for perhaps the greatest foul-up in our history, the Bay of Pigs. After being sacked, he got E. Howard Hunt, a prominent Bay of Pigs operative, to help him write a book on how clandestine operations should be conducted. These were not the achievements of a shrewd or even a halfway intelligent administrator. Nor was shrewdness the quality remarked upon by those of us without organizational loyalty who knew him in those years. While such judgments should be offered (and received) with caution, by some, certainly, he was thought amiable, and mentally very, very dim. I the most charitable view passed his best by the ti great fiascos.

Bradley Smith an Agarossi, the two authors ation Sunrise," show beyo that he had not only passe but that his best had ne Never, not even at the Bi was his capacity for deta judgment more disastrou his management of Sunrise, as the Wolff ne were called. And the su gest that he committed these foolish negotiations for his previous years in had very little to show. H to go out with a bang. T have thought he was forc Cold War and those wh he was helping to caus both wrong. He was just len Dulles.

Smith, a history teach brillo College in C Agarossi, a history teach University of Pisa, hav thorough job with the d papers and interrogation which are now available, the mountain of secondar al. And, in a low-key ma tell an extraordinarily go fective story. On the du John Toland, describing as the "fullest and most account" of the episode, say that it has material fo one Eric Ambler" novel. I content to say that it is a petent, very careful and able example of the good monograph.

The difficulty with the tions, the flaw that escape was that Wolff had noth ever to surrender. The could only be by Kesse the high Wehrmacht offi they had no time at all f (When Heinrich Vietinghoff briefly replaced Kesselrin toward the end, was thou listening to Wolff, he was suspended from duty.) Th did not wish to be respo they had been after Wor for a stab-in-the-back le even more specifically fo tion that could easily cost neck. So they held out un lies reached the Alps. Wo of surrender was from a fantasy in which, alone, omnipotent. Dulles, in it matically associated powe black shirt. Although th do not make the point it least possible that, by th the negotiations, Wolff wa ly off-key. In any case, surrender he was confined stitution for the mentall some months. Later the convicted and jailed him criminal. Dulles testified t good qualities after the s That was before the Trebl gratulations came out.

A problem with clande erations is that the comp the people directing them least for a time, concealed have been well if we had book back in 1951 wh Dulles came back to W on his way to becoming th the CIA. We could then s least we had been warned.

John Kenneth Galbraith, ambassador to India, is the many books, including "Th Society" and "The Age tainty." His "Annals of a Liberal" will be publis autumn. He wrote this revie Washington Post.

©The Washington Pos

S. Africa Bans I... Sidestepping Ce...

JOHANNESBURG, (Reuters) — South Africa have banned the latest boo dre Brink, one of the coun known novelists, after he launch what he called guerrilla strategy against t

Prof. Brink had sent the Dry White Season," to st without submission to the

BRIDGE — By Alan T...

THE diagramed deal illustrates that one cannot always wait for the ideal time to lead a singleton against a trump contract — that is, when holding a trump trick with a spare trump: A-x or K-x-x.

North-South reached the normal contract of four hearts after South had responded one heart to a one-diamond opening.

The normal play in trumps is to run the jack, for if East has a singleton, the queen is only a 25 percent chance. But one might play to dummy's king if there was some reason to think that West held the ace.

With the actual distribution, the normal play succeeds against routine defense, for the best the defense can manage is two aces and one ruff. But East-West found the perfect defense.

West led the diamond ten, not a choice that would appeal to everyone, for one ruff might not help. West expects his queen to score a trick, and if he ruffs once, the queen will fall. But West found his partner with the perfect hand for the diamond lead, and achieved two ruffs.

South won with the diamond king and ran the heart j won with the ace and ret lowest diamond. This w preference signal for c West did not need any He had to play for his have the club ace, and the a second ruff and the def contract.

NORTH(D)
♠AK63
♡K863
◇AQ42
♣7

WEST
♠J72
♡Q72
◇10
♣Q109643

EAS
♠Q10
♡A
◇985
♣AJ8

SOUTH
♠5
♡J10943
◇KJ87
♣K5

Neither side was vulnerable.

North	East	South
1♣	Pass	1♡
3♡	Pass	4♡
Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond ten.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الاجل

...ured Bradshaw Rallies Steelers to Victory

...inals Bow ...Field Goal

...Agency Dispatches

...IS, Sept. 17 — Matt ...a 20-yard field goal ...nds left here yesterday ...sburgh Steelers scored ...n the final quarter for a ...nal Football League vic- ...St. Louis Cardinals.
...dshaw, injured and car- ...e field on a stretcher ...re halftime, returned for ...alf and coolly directed ...ring drives.
...ve minutes to go, ...assed 20 yards to John ...nd Rocky Bleier picked ...on five carries to set up ...winning kick.
...h returned a punt 38 ...St. Louis 39 to set up ...uchdown, a 5-yard pass ...aw to tight end Bennie ...a that made it 21-21 ...inutes remaining.
...Louis leading, 15-7, late ...nd quarter, Bradshaw ...heavily on a pass play ...the ball off incomplete ...g down under several ...fenders. He clutched his ...nd rolled on the turf in ...-rays proved negative ...ury was diagnosed as a ...kle."
...finished with 14 com- ...31 attempts for 206 ...two interceptions while ...12 of 23 for 132 yards.

...ins 27, Vikings 12

...mington, Minn., Don ...bing for quarterback ...who was injured, threw ...uarter touchdown pass- ...e unbeaten Miami Dol- ...27-12 victory over the ...ikings.
...ft the game midway ...third quarter with a ...in his leg and the Vik- ...a 12-7 lead.
...six-year man who has ...in relief for Miami, ...with fullback Larry ...a six-yard scoring pass ...yard drive after Miami ...fumble by Minnesota's ...Tommy Kramer.
...ags blocked the extra- ...pt, leaving Miami with a ...But Strock marched the ...7 yards in five plays on ...series of downs capped ...six-yard touchdown ...ne to Jimmy Cefalo.
...who completed five of ...s for 92 yards, set up the ...down with a 50-yard ...wide receiver Duriel ...

...eers 21, Packers 10

...Bay, Wis., Ricky Bell ...s for a touchdown and ...1-yard scoring pass from ...ns to lead the unbeaten Tampa Bay Buccaneers to a 21-10 victory over the Green Bay Packers.

Rookie Jerry Eckwood rushed for 99 yards and Bell 97 as guard Greg Roberts and tackle Charlie Hannah consistently opened big holes on the left side of the Packer defense.

The Bucs, whose three-game winning streak is the longest in their four-year history, took the lead to stay at 7-3 when Eckwood burst through the middle, cut left and raced 40 yards down the sideline to the end zone early in the second quarter.

Chester Marcol kicked a 38-yard field goal in the first quarter for the Packers (1-1), who scored on a 12-yard pass from David Whitehurst to James Lofton with 8:16 left in the game.

Oilers 20, Chiefs 6

At Houston, quarterback Gifford Nielsen, subbing for injured Dan Pastorini, threw a touchdown pass and Earl Campbell rushed for 132 yards on 30 carries and scored a touchdown to give the Houston Oilers a 20-6 victory over the Kansas City Chiefs.

Houston's defense spoiled the first starting assignment by Kansas City's rookie quarterback, Steve Fuller, with four pass interceptions, two of them inside the Houston 20. Mike Reinfeldt had two and J.C. Wilson two.

The Oilers took a 14-6 halftime lead against the Chiefs when Campbell ran 4 yards in the first quarter and Nielsen passed 24 yards to fullback Tim Wilson in the second quarter.

Chargers 27, Bills 19

At San Diego, Clarence Williams rushed for a club-record four touchdowns and gained 157 yards as the unbeaten San Diego Chargers rallied for a 27-19 victory over the Buffalo Bills.

Williams, a third-year running back from South Carolina who gained only 76 yards last season, ran 55 yards midway through the third quarter for the go-ahead touchdown. It came after the Bills took a 19-13 lead on an 84-yard pass play from Joe Ferguson to running back Curtis Brown.

Williams' fourth touchdown, a 2-yard plunge in the fourth quarter that capped an 80-yard drive, provided an insurance score for the Chargers, who are now 3-0. The Bills dropped to 1-2.

The Chargers moved mainly on the ground because of gusting winds that grounded their passing attack. Williams, who carried 18 times, recorded the highest rushing total by a San Diego player in five years.



United Press International

Quarterback Ken Anderson of the Cincinnati Bengals fumbles the football as he is sacked by Ray Hamilton, a defensive tackle for the New England Patriots. The Patriots won the game, 20-14.

Record Eludes 2 NFL Rookies

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (IHT) — Rookies Ottis Anderson of St. Louis and James Andrews of Atlanta, each with a chance to become the first player to gain 100 or more yards in his first three National Football league games, were stopped far short of that goal yesterday.

Pittsburgh's defense shut down Anderson, allowing him 37 yards on 16 carries, while Denver held Andrews to 20 yards on the staggering total of 41 carries.

Anderson rushed for 193 yards against Dallas and gained 111 yards against the New York Giants in his first two outings. Andrews rolled up 167 yards against New Orleans and 121 yards against Philadelphia.

Rams Hold On To Defeat 49ers

From Agency Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 — Pat Haden passed for two touchdowns and Frank Corral kicked two long field goals here yesterday to lead the Los Angeles Rams to a 27-24 National Football League victory over the San Francisco 49ers in 97-degree heat.

Los Angeles built its lead to 21-10 in the third quarter on an 11-yard touchdown pass from Haden to Terry Nelson and Corral kicked a 49-yard field goal, the longest of his career, just 53 seconds into the final quarter to give the Rams a 24-10 lead.

San Francisco cut the Rams' lead to 24-17 early in the fourth quarter on a 5-yard touchdown pass from Steve DeBerg to Mike Shumann. The 49ers marched 65 yards in six plays in the drive, with runs of 19 yards by James Owens and 15 yards by O.J Simpson and a 24-yard pass from DeBerg to Freddie Solomon.

Corral then kicked his second field goal of the game, a 43-yarder with 5:21 left, before the 49ers closed out the scoring with an 11-yard scoring pass from DeBerg to Shumann with 2:55 left.

Seahawks 27, Raiders 10

At Seattle, Jim Zorn and Steve Largent connected on touchdown passes of 40 and 21 yards to carry the Seattle Seahawks to a 27-10 victory over the Oakland Raiders.

Zorn finished the day with 13 completions in 22 attempts for 277 yards and three touchdowns. Largent, the leading pass receiver in the American Football Conference last year, caught five passes for a team-record 139 yards.

Even more impressive was the passing performance of Oakland's Ken Stabler, who hit 25 of 37 passes for 343 yards and a touchdown before he was shaken up late in the fourth quarter.

The Seahawks scored their final touchdown on the last play of the game when Zorn hit running back Sherman Smith with a 7-yard pass. Efren Herrera added field goals of 46 and 20 yards to complete the Seahawks' scoring.

The Raiders, who trailed, 10-0, at halftime, scored on a 12-yard pass from Stabler to Rich Martini in the third quarter and a 37-yard field goal by Jim Breech in the final period.

Cowboys 24, Bears 20

At Irving, Texas, Roger Staubach's third touchdown pass of the day — a 22-yarder to Tony Hill with 1:53 remaining — rallied Dallas for the third time and gave the Cowboys a 24-20 victory over the Chicago Bears that kept them unbeaten.

Staubach, completing four successive passes, moved the Cowboys 71 yards for the winning score, but until then the day had belonged to Chicago's quarterback, Vince Evans.

Making his first NFL start, Evans scored on a quarterback draw the first time the Bears had the ball and added two long-range touchdown passes in the second half. The second of those was a 64-yarder to James Scott that gave Chicago a 20-17 lead with 10:44 to play.

Evans, winner of a three-man battle for the Chicago quarterbacking position, threw a 52-yard touchdown pass to Golden Richards and added the bomb to Scott.

Running back Walter Payton gained 134 yards on 22 carries, boosting his year's total for the Bears to 541 yards.

CFL Standings

	W	L	T	Pts	PF	PA
East						
Montreal	7	3	0	14	215	166
Ottawa	5	4	1	11	238	190
Toronto	4	5	0	8	142	168
Hamilton	2	8	0	4	133	237
West						
Edmonton	8	0	2	18	338	112
Br. Columbia	7	2	1	15	185	171
Calgary	6	3	0	12	188	145
Winnipeg	3	7	0	6	177	220
Saskatchewan	0	10	0	0	98	305

Saturday's Result
Ottawa 22, Winnipeg 19

Sunday's Results
Montreal 21, Hamilton 14
Edmonton 48, Br. Columbia 8
Calgary 52, Saskatchewan 10



Tom Seaver

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	87	57	.604	—
Pittsburgh	88	58	.603	—
St. Louis	78	68	.534	10
Philadelphia	76	72	.514	13
Chicago	74	73	.503	14½
New York	56	89	.386	31½

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	85	64	.570	—
Houston	82	66	.554	2½
Los Angeles	71	78	.477	14
San Francisco	66	84	.440	19½
San Diego	62	87	.416	23
Atlanta	59	88	.401	25

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	97	50	.660	—
Milwaukee	87	62	.584	11
Boston	82	64	.562	14½
New York	80	66	.548	16½
Detroit	80	69	.537	18
Cleveland	74	74	.500	23½
Toronto	49	99	.331	48½

West	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	81	68	.544	—
Kansas City	78	71	.523	3
Minnesota	77	72	.517	4
Texas	74	76	.493	8
Chicago	65	83	.439	15½
Seattle	63	87	.420	18½
Oakland	52	98	.347	29½

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Miami	3	0	0	1.000	55	29
New England	2	1	0	.667	89	33
Buffalo	1	2	0	.333	77	68
NY Jets	1	2	0	.333	56	91
Baltimore	0	3	0	.000	36	56
Central						
Pittsburgh	3	0	0	1.000	78	41
Cleveland	3	0	0	1.000	65	56
Houston	2	1	0	.667	56	71
Cincinnati	0	3	0	.000	38	81
West						
San Diego	3	0	0	1.000	90	45
Denver	2	1	0	.667	39	30
Kansas City	1	2	0	.333	44	47
Oakland	1	2	0	.333	44	74
Seattle	1	2	0	.333	53	62

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
Dallas	3	0	0	1.000	67	54
Philadelphia	2	1	0	.667	59	45
Washington	1	1	0	.500	54	53
St. Louis	1	2	0	.333	69	60
NY Giants	0	2	0	.000	31	59
Central						
Tampa Bay	3	0	0	1.000	81	32
Chicago	2	1	0	.667	52	34
Minnesota	1	2	0	.333	47	75
Green Bay	1	2	0	.333	41	46
Detroit	0	3	0	.000	50	89
West						
Atlanta	2	1	0	.667	71	64
Los Angeles	2	1	0	.667	57	57
New Orleans	0	3	0	.000	67	94
San Francisco	0	3	0	.000	59	76

Sunday's Results
New York Jets 31, Detroit 10
New England 20, Cincinnati 14
Philadelphia 26, New Orleans 14
Denver 20, Atlanta 17 (ot)
Cleveland 13, Baltimore 10
Miami 27, Minnesota 12
Tampa Bay 21, Green Bay 10
Houston 20, Kansas City 6
Dallas 24, Chicago 20
San Diego 27, Buffalo 19
Pittsburgh 24, St. Louis 21
Seattle 27, Oakland 10
Los Angeles 27, San Francisco 24

Monday's Game
New York Giants at Washington

Rozelle Hearing

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (UPI) — Raymond Clayborn, a New England Patriot cornerback, has been ordered to appear at a hearing tomorrow with the National Football League commissioner, Pete Rozelle, to explain a fight with a sports writer last Sunday.

Seaver Shutout Drops Dodgers Out of the Race

From Agency Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 — Tom Seaver pitched his third three-hitter of the season, and his fifth shutout, to lead the Cincinnati Reds to a 2-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers here yesterday.

The loss mathematically eliminated the defending champion Dodgers from the National League West pennant race.

The Reds did all their scoring in the fifth inning against loser Don Sutton, (12-15). Johnny Bench and Dan Driessen opened with singles, Ray Knight doubled home Bench and Heity Cruz singled home Driessen.

It was the 13th victory in the last 14 decisions for Seaver (15-6) and the 52d shutout of his 13-year career.

Cardinals 4, Expos 3
Expos 5, Cardinals 1

In Montreal, Dave Cash hit a grand-slam home run with two out in the 10th inning to give Montreal a 5-1 victory and a split of its doubleheader with St. Louis, before a crowd of 59,282 — the largest ever to see a baseball game in Canada.

The Cardinals won the first game, 4-3, and the split moved the Expos into a virtual first-place tie with the Pittsburgh Pirates in the National League East.

Mets 3, Pirates 0

In Pittsburgh, Pete Falcone won only his sixth game in 19 decisions, with relief help from Neil Allen, and Dan Norman hit a home run to lead New York to a 3-0 triumph over Pittsburgh.

Phillies 4, Cubs 3

In Philadelphia, Gary Maddox tripled home an eighth-inning run to carry Philadelphia over Chicago, 4-3.

Giants 2, Astros 1

In San Francisco, Larry Herndon's bases-loaded single in the bottom of the ninth inning broke a tie and lifted San Francisco to a 2-1 victory over Houston.

Brewers 2, Angels 1

In the American League, in Milwaukee, Paul Molitor doubled home Charlie Moore in the seventh inning and Gorman Thomas hit his 42d home run to give Milwaukee a 2-1 victory over California.

Blue Jays 8, Indians 2

In Toronto, Roy Howell hit a home run and scored three times while John Mayberry added a home run and scored two runs as Toronto beat Cleveland, 8-2.

Twins 6, Rangers 2

In Arlington, Texas, Danny Goodwin and Ken Landreaux doubled in two runs apiece in a six-run second inning and Minnesota held on to beat Texas, 6-2.

Mariners 6, Royals 3

In Kansas City, Julio Cruz drove in two runs and Bobby Valentine and Rodney Craig each collected two hits as Seattle downed Kansas City, 6-3.

Tigers 8, Yankees 4

In New York, Lance Parrish's bases-loaded single in the 12th inning was the big hit in a four-run burst that carried Detroit to an 8-4 victory over New York and eliminated the defending world champions from the American League East race.

White Sox 5, A's 2

In Chicago, Claudell Washington's two-run homer in the first inning and Mike Squires' tie-breaking homer in the seventh powered rookie Rich Dotson and Chicago to a 5-2 victory over Oakland.

Orioles 13, Red Sox 3

In Baltimore, Mark Belanger drove in three runs and Doug DeCinces got a pair of run-scoring doubles to lead Baltimore to a 13-3 laugher over Boston behind the combined seven-hit pitching of Jim Palmer and Dave Ford.

Line Scores For Sunday

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland 010 100 000—2 7 2
Toronto 010 420 10x—8 12 0

Garland, Monge (8) and Diaz; T.Underwood and Cerone. W—T.Underwood, 8-14. L—Garland, 4-10. HRs—Toronto, Howell (13), Mayberry (21).

Oakland 000 000 200—2 3 0
Chicago 200 000 12x—5 11 2

Keough, Heaverlo (8), Hamilton (8) and Heath; Dotson, Hoffman (8), Proly (8) and Colborn, Foley (9). W—Dotson, 2-0. L—Keough, 1-16. HRs—Chicago, Washington, (13), Squires (2).

California 100 000 000—1 7 0
Milwaukee 000 100 10x—2 7 0

Tanana, Montague (7) and Downing; Slaton and Moore. W—Slaton, 15-8. L—Tanana, 6-5. HR—Milwaukee, Thomas (42).

Seattle 000 500 100—6 13 1
Kansas City 001 200 000—3 9 3

Dressler and Cox, Stinson (9); Splittorff, Eaton (5), Martin (7), Quisenberry (8) and Porter. W—Dressler, 3-2. L—Splittorff, 13-17. HR—Kansas City, Wilson (6).

Boston 000 021 000— 3 9 1
Baltimore 920 200 00x—13 15 1

Tudor, Ripley (1), Remmerswaal (1), Finch (4) and O'Berry; Palmer, Ford (8) and Dempsey. W—Palmer, 9-6. L—Tudor, 0-2.

Detroit 001 020 010 004—8 13 1
New York 020 100 001 000—4 9 3
(12 innings)

Rozema, Robbins (5), Tobik (7), Lopez (8) and Parrish; Righetti, R.Davis (6), Gossage (7) and Guidry. W—Lopez, 9-4. L—Gossage, 4-3. HRs—Detroit, Stegman (2). New York, Chambliss (17), R.White (3).

Minnesota 060 000 000—6 7 0
Texas 000 000 110—2 9 2

Erickson, D.Jackson (8) and Wynegar; Medich, Johnson (2), Darwin (9) and Sundberg. W—Erickson, 2-9. L—Medich, 9-7. HR—Texas, Montanez (6).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York 100 100 010—3 9 0
Pittsburgh 000 000 000—0 7 0

Falcone, Allen (9) and Stearns; Candelaria, Bibby (6), Tekulve (8) and Nicosia. W—Falcone, 6-13. L—Candelaria, 14-9. HR—New York, Norman (2).

First Game
St. Louis 121 000 000—4 8 1
Montreal 000 102 000—3 7 2

S.Martinez, Littell (8) and Simmons; Grimsley, Atkinson (3), Murray (6), Bahnsen (8) and Carter. W—S.Martinez, 14-7. L—Grimsley, 8-9. HR—Montreal, Parrish (26).

Second Game
St.Louis 010 000 000 0—1 7 1
Montreal 100 000 000 4—5 7 0
(10 innings)

Denny, Thomas (8), Knowles (10), Frazier (10) and T.Kennedy; Sanderson and Dyer, Carter (9). W—Sanderson, 8-7. L—Thomas, 3-4. HR—Montreal, Cash (1).

Chicago 102 000 000—3 7 1
Philadelphia 010 200 01x—4 11 0

Lamp, Tidrow (7) and Foote; Lerch, Reed (8) and Moreland, Roder (8). W—Reed, 11-8. L—Tidrow, 10-4.

Cincinnati 000 020 000—2 8 0
Los Angeles 000 000 000—0 3 1

Seaver and Bench; Sutton, Hannahs (7) and Ferguson. W—Seaver, 15-6. L—Sutton, 12-15.

Houston 001 000 000—1 10 1
San Francisco 010 000 001—2 4 1

Richard and Pujols, Bochy (8); Montefusco, Minton (8) and Littlejohn. W—Minton, 3-3. L—Richard, 16-13.

NBA Bulls Sign Top Draft Pick

CHICAGO, Sept. 17 (UPI) — David Greenwood, an All-America basketball forward who had threatened to seek free-agent status because of contract squabbles with the Chicago Bulls, signed a five-year contract with the National Basketball Association club yesterday.

Terms of the contract were not disclosed. Greenwood, the second player chosen in the NBA draft this spring, was to practice with the club immediately.

The 6-foot-9-inch, 230-pound forward from UCLA had threatened to seek free agent status after he and his agent accused the Bulls of failure to conduct negotiations in good faith.

...S. Keeps Ryder Cup by Taking 8 Singles Matches

...John S. Radosta

...SULPHUR SPRINGS, ...t. 17 (NYT) — The U.S. ...professionals won the ...Cup matches and re- ...phy here yesterday by ...Europeans in 8 of 11 ...ches that concluded the ...competition. The final ...ding the four-ball and ...atches, was 17-11.
...y's final matches were ...the number of victories ...five were not decided un- ...hole. Lee Trevino, a vet- ...Ryder Cup events, said ...strongest team he had.
...rt of the visitor's effort ...the British core of the ...year for the first time ...biennial matches were ...1927, the usual British- ...was expanded to include ...ental Europeans, Severi- ...eros and Antonio Garri- ...

...trength Needed

...a was to give some ...the British-Irish side af- ...mericans had won 18 ...three and tied one. Actu- ...teros, the current British ...mpion, and Garrido con- ...ttle. Paired each session ...ing day, they won only one of their four doubles matches. Yesterday afternoon each lost in the singles.

The heroes on the U.S. side were Lanny Wadkins and Larry Nelson, who won all four of their doubles matches, three of them against the Spaniards. Nelson made it five for five yesterday as he beat Ballesteros, 3 and 2, but Wadkins had an off day and lost to Bernard Gallacher, 3 and 2.

The Americans started strong on Friday in the four-ball and foursome matches, winning five, losing two and halving one for a lead of 5½ to 2½. But the visitors bounced back Saturday after their captain, John Jacobs, had a "good chat" with them. They won five of eight matches and finished the day behind by only 8½ to 7½.

In yesterday's matches, the teams halved once because two players, Gil Morgan of the United States and Mark James of Britain, withdrew because of injuries.

Rollcall of Victories

This was how the U.S. victories went: Nelson defeated Ballesteros, 3 and 2; Tom Kite defeated Tony Jackson, 1 up; Mark Hayes defeated Garrido 1 up; John Mahaffey defeated Brian Barnes, 1 up; Hubert Green defeated Peter Oosterhuis, 2 up; Andy Bean defeated Michael King, 4 and 3; Hale Irwin defeated Des Smyth, 5 and 3, and Lee Trevino beat Sandy Lyle, 2 and 1.

For the European side, Gallacher defeated Wadkins, 3 and 2; Nick Faldo defeated Lee Elder, 3 and 2, and Ken Brown defeated Fuzzy Zoeller, 1 up.

Billy Casper, captain of the U.S. team, said he considered Kite's match with Jacklin, the fourth on the program, "pivotal." Kite came back from three down, playing the last nine holes in five under par.

As there are 28 points at stake, the winning team needs 14½ points.

"Kite's win gave us the 12th point while we were leading a couple of others that were still on the golf course," Casper said.

In a Cloud of Smoke

The United States picked up its 14th point when Mahaffey beat Barnes, the Scottish star who smokes a pipe on almost every shot. The outcome was determined when Green birdied the 17th hole to go one up and assure at least half a point. Green won the 18th hole to win his match. The later victories were icing on the cake.

Nelson, the leading performer on the U.S. side, has almost no experience in match play, and he attributed his success to on-the-spot coaching from Wadkins, a veteran of college golf and Ryder and Walker Cup matches.

"He led me around the first two days and told me what to do and not to do," Nelson said. "His aggressive nature helped me today in my match — I won the first three holes on birdies, and that wasn't luck."

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League

NEW YORK YANKEES—Recalled Dave Righetti, Mike Griffin, Rick Anderson, Bob Kammeyer and Paul Mirabella, pitchers; Dennis Werth, Domaso Garcia and Roy Staiger, infielders; Bobby Brown, outfielder; and Bruce Robinson, catcher, from Columbus of the International League.

TORONTO BLUE JAYS—Purchased the contracts of Steve Luebber and Steve Grilli, pitchers, from Syracuse of the International League.

BASKETBALL

CHICAGO BULLS—Signed David Greenwood, forward, to a five-year contract.

WASHINGTON BULLETS—Waived Andrew Parker, Conrad Walsenton and Ron McFarland, guards, and Archie Aldridge, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

MINNESOTA VIKINGS—Activated Phil Wise, safety. Released Joe Harris, linebacker.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Placed Cleveland Jackson, tight end, on the injured reserve list. Activated Gordon Gravelle, offensive tackle.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

ST. LOUIS BLUES—Signed Larry Patey, center.

WASHINGTON CAPITALS—Were awarded the rights to Bengt-Ake Gustafsson, forward, by the league.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

The Old Radicals Beat the System

NEW YORK — Where have all the radicals of the late '60s and '70s gone? Well, those who aren't working for IBM and for Chase Manhattan Bank are in retailing. You can walk down the main street of any large city now and see hundreds of outdoor stands set up where this generation's merchant princes are selling leather belts, carnations, jewelry, towels, art work and pressure cookers. They have not only joined the capitalistic system but have learned to beat it.


Buchwald

I was walking past Saks Fifth Avenue the other day and stopped in front of a stand with a sign tacked on the card table: "Max's Fifth Avenue — established since June 1978."

Max was selling T-shirts for $4 apiece. He was doing a good business and I had to wait a long time before I could have a word with him.

Finally, his girlfriend took over for him and we could chat.

"What does the fall look like?" I asked him.

"I'm optimistic in spite of the recession," Max said. "Our inventories are down and I believe the consumer is in a buying mood. Volumewise we're ahead of spring, but profit-wise we're being squeezed by the high cost of card tables and pushcarts."

* * *

"Well, you certainly have a good location."

"Yes, we did a survey of the various sidewalks in Manhattan and decided that Fifth Avenue and 50th Street had a class clientele.

"We were first attracted by Saks Fifth Avenue's alluring window displays. They also have an excellent advertising department. We looked over Bloomingdale's but discovered that Alexander's, which is located next door, was underselling us.

"For a while we were set up on 34th Street, but we decided to upgrade our merchandise and appeal to the more affluent shopper. My girlfriend wanted us to put up our stand in front of Bergdorf Goodman, but I like to be in the shadow of St. Patrick's Cathedral."

"How does Saks Fifth Avenue feel about you selling T-shirts right outside their front door?"

"They haven't welcomed us with the enthusiasm you'd expect. Every hour Mr. Saks comes out and screams at me that he pays taxes and rent and provides air conditioning and heat and we're competing unfairly with him. I try to explain that we're good for his business. Our T-shirts stand attracts many upwardly mobile customers, and if they don't find what they want with us they'll go into his store. I don't know how many people we've sent into Saks, but it's certainly more than they've sent out to us."

* * *

"Nobody likes competition," I said.

"I don't understand him," Max said. "For years people complained because we were trying to overthrow the system. They said we were a bunch of bums that didn't know what it was to earn a living. So now we're part of the system and it's driving them up the wall. I've even offered to give Saks a discount on my T-shirts, but this only gets him madder. He wants me to move to Lord & Taylor's, but I told him I felt the location was too far down Fifth Avenue and they didn't have adequate parking facilities for my type of customer. I offered to merge with Saks on the condition they opened their books to me, but I was turned down. Frankly, I wasn't disappointed because I'd like to leave this piece of sidewalk to my son."

"Did you ever dream when you were trashing the Dow Chemical Co. in 1970 that some day you'd have a business of your own?"

"No, but that's what the American dream is all about. Any person who is willing to work can start out on a slab of concrete in front of Woolworth's, and by perseverance and good luck wind up with his own card table in front of one of this country's finest department stores."

Italian Hunting Deaths

ROME, Sept. 17 (Reuters) — Three people died and at least a dozen were injured on the first day of Italy's annual wildfowl shooting season.

Worthless Paper

The big sellers are railroad stocks, mining shares and government loans for czarist Russia and imperial China.

By Jeffrey Robinson

MONTE CARLO (IHT) — They are called "obsolete securities."

Until about a year ago, you either used them for wall paper or to make lampshades. Most people figured they were not worth the paper they were printed on. And until about a year ago, most people were probably right. Then "scripophily" — or collecting obsolete securities — was invented, and what has happened since is phenomenal.

"Literally almost overnight the value of previously worthless bonds and stock certificates has skyrocketed," said David Lyon of Stanley Gibbons, stamp dealers. "We've moved into scripophily as a logical extension to stamp collecting. These are beautiful pieces of paper with intricate graphic designs often done by the same engravers who have worked on stamps and banknotes. Because of supply and demand, prices over the last year have gone from next to nothing to a fortune."

Scripophily has caught the imagination of collectors, and there is something to collect on any theme from any country. Royal Bulgarian gold loans. Ethopian railroad shares. Free State of Saxony bonds. Certificates to a long-forgotten brewery in Hong Kong. 1885 loans to the Italian Red Cross. Shares in a defunct Turkish cheese factory. A Peruvian government bond for agricultural development, signed by the president of Peru in 1894.

Big Sellers

The big sellers are railroad stocks, mining shares and government loans for czarist Russia and imperial China. And here the interest has overtones of investment. Some of the bonds were issued in few numbers for certain denominations. For instance, only 23 bonds were issued of the Series A, £1,000 Kursk-Kharkov-Azov 4-percent railroad loan of 1888. They became worthless after the Bolshevik Revolution. Today collectors pay face value for them. More astonishing is the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank issue of 100 bonds for £500 of the Chinese Imperial Government Gold Loan of 1898. Only 17 are thought to be in existence. Two years ago few people even knew about them. One was recently put up for auction in London and was sold for £14,000, although less than four months ago they were cataloged at £5,000.

In theory, bonds and certificates can be collected from as far back as the 16th century, although very early material is extremely rare and the main interest is in the thousands of different issues of the 19th and 20th centuries.

Russian railroad bonds are typical. While some of them may still be quoted on the London, New York, Paris and Amsterdam stock markets, Lenin clearly warned Western countries well before the revolution not to grant any further loans to the czarist government as they would not be honored by the Bolsheviks. Lenin kept his word, and not a penny's interest has been paid on them since 1917. Yet prices for collectors now run into thousands of dollars.

Chinese Bonds

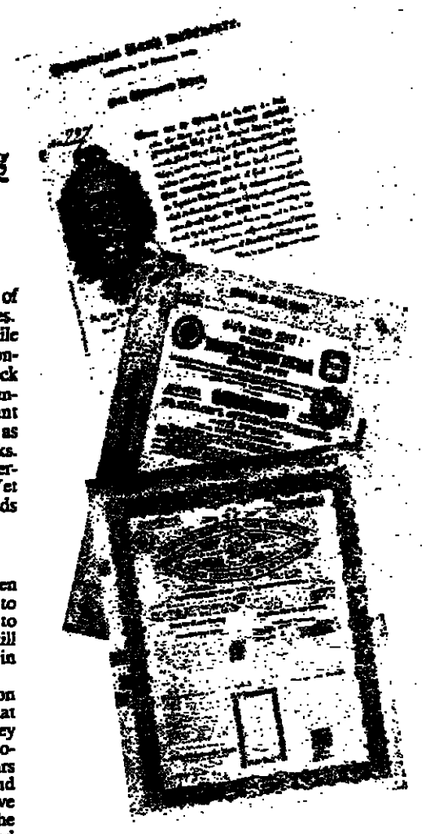
The same is true with Chinese bonds. When Mao came to power in 1949, he refused to acknowledge former debts. Thanks only to collectors' demands, the Chinese bonds still quoted on some stock markets are sold well in excess of their par value.

"Besides being visually appealing," Lyon says, "bonds and stock certificates do what stamps and currencies can't always do; they form a fascinating historical record of our economic and social past. They've witnessed wars and revolutions, scientific developments and ordinary investments. Most of them have highly detailed vignettes which relate to the purpose for which they were issued. Railroad bonds have terrific designs of engines and coaches and stations. There are ships, mines, oil wells, agricultural scenes, cities, people and allegorical figures."

There are also swindles. One certificate of great interest to many collectors is a British land-grant bond issued in London, and called "The Poyaisian Land Debenture Bond . . . Under The Hand and Seal of Robert Charles Frederick, King of the Mosquito Nation."

The king sold these to people who decided to emigrate to his "South American paradise." True to the king's title, paradise turned out to be a mosquito swamp. That was in 1853. Other certificates of seemingly dubious ventures are more recent, and Lyon said that within the last few months there has been trading interest among collectors for shares in the defunct Investors Overseas Services, originally issued by Bernard Cornfeld.

The rage in U.S. bonds and certificates is for anything issued by the Confederate States of America. They have not yet hit the prices that the Russian and Chinese bonds have, but Lyon notes the enormous interest in Americana over the last few years is helping to push those prices up. "The market is a rich one and



it's almost certain that terrific gains will continue to be made. It's a collectors dream."

For instance, a Confederate bond for $1,000, complete with a vignette of President Jefferson Davis, a view of Richmond, Va., and with the warning, "This bond not to be valid until indorsed by the depositary who issues it," was worthless within 26 months of its issue. Today collectors will pay $50 or more for one.

They will pay even more for American Express Co. certificates dated from the late 1850s. The vignettes are stage coaches, the captions are "Safety and Dispatch" and the guarantee comes in the form of original signatures of Henry Wells and William Fargo. The going price is about $600.

It is the kind of toy that any kid who loves the Old West might want to hang on a wall. But then you do not have to go back that far for some of the bigger kids in scripophily. The 1970s will do for them. That's when the earliest shares of Playboy Enterprises Inc. had sexier vignettes than the later shares. They're still traded on the stock market, but Hugh Hefner's printed signature and his bunny bonds sell for twice as much to collectors as they do on Wall Street.

PEOPLE: *U.S. Boy's Letter Dr... Invitation From Sad...*

In Easley, S.C., the parents of 12-year-old Sam Brown told their son he was dreaming when he wrote Egyptian President Anwar Sadat asking for a trip to visit Egypt. "Don't build up your hopes," Donald and Sybil Brown cautioned Sam after he sent Sadat the letter last winter. But the mail brought this reply from the Egyptian tourist office in New York: "I am delighted to inform you that an invitation has been extended to you by the ministry of Egypt for a one-week visit." But the letter made no mention of expenses and caused some concern for the Browns, whose financial problems have been monumental in recent months — since their mobile home was destroyed by fire and Sam's father has been out of work. "We don't know how we'll get proper clothes for Sam to wear to Egypt, but things have always worked out. They will this time, too," Mrs. Brown said. Egyptian officials, who were not aware at first that Sam was only 12, said arrangements may be made for him to stay with a family in Cairo during his visit.

* * *

Muhammad Ali spent several hours with Billy Graham in the evangelist's home atop a mountain near Montreat, N.C. Ali said his visit was one of "looking and searching" in an effort to "learn more about other people." Sitting on the porch of Graham's home, the three-time heavyweight boxing champion looked at the evangelist and said, "he comes before me. I'm just a boxer — famous and all that — but he leads people to God. I look up to him. I've always admired Mr. Graham. I'm a Muslim and he's a Christian, but there is so much truth in the message he gives: Americanism, repentence, things about government and country — and truth. I always said if I was a Christian, I'd want to be a Christian like him.

* * *

Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik of Denmark have visited a 2,000-year-old mausoleum and an imperial hot springs during a tour to the ancient Chinese capital of Xian, the official news agency reported. The agency said the royal couple was driven 30 kilometers east of Xian to see the tomb of Tang dynasty ruler Chin Shih-huang. They also descended a nearby vault where some 8,000 terracotta warriors and horses, said to symbolize Chin's battle forces, are buried. It said that they later toured the Huaqing hot springs, a favorite haunt for eighth-century Hsuan Tsung and his fa... cubine Yang Kui-fei.

* * *

In Peekskill, N.Y., at... chefs spent four hours ... what may be the larges... ever made. Between 25 an... began baking the bread ... sandwich Sunday at the a... nual Culinary Arts Fest... Civil engineers measured ... product at 1,058 feet, ... Guinness Book of Worl... officials were not availab... firm a new record, but ... record was set in Austral... feet. The Peekskill sand... stuffed with 80 po... liverwurst, 100 pounds o... pounds each of salami, ch... baloney, 60 pounds of ... pounds of peanut butte... thousand heads of iceb... and 5,000 tomato slices. S... slices were sold for $1 each ... proceeds going to a loc... center. Franz Eichenauer ... rected the effort, is a res... cialist for General Foods ... town, N.Y. He has previ... ken records for the worl... ice carving and the worl... omelet.

* * *

Cardinal Tomas O Fiaic... Catholic primate of Irelan... ing a crash course in Po... can greet Pope John Pau... native language when he ... a three-day visit at the e... month. Church officials ... that the cardinal is being ... some Polish-born priests ... in the Irish Republic.

* * *

John Davis, the oldest ... mate in South Carolina an... anywhere, cut the cake, p... Lord and accepted a batel... for his 103rd birthday. A ... beauticians who have bel... cle John" celebrate his bir... years, was on hand for th... a minimum security cen... the spry inmate has lived ... early 1970s. The 30 youn... filed past Davis, giving l... cash gifts and singing his ... quest: "What a Friend W... Jesus." Several planted kis... bald head. "If you have fa... man upstairs, then you'll ... taken care of," said Davis ... been in prison for most o... 57 years. He was sentence... term in 1922 after he was ... of burglary. He has reject... offers.

— SAMUEL J...

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